REGD. NO. B. 1035

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 50 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

6 YEARS OF SCHUSTER'S RAJ: INDIA STILL TO PA

EUROPE GETS NERVOUS

Army Moves In Austrian Frontier

NO WAR THREAT

VIENNA, Feb. 27.

The situation in Austria is very obscure, leading to general nervousness in Europe. Messages from the provinces report further movements of troops, but the official announcement explains that only a few companies of the Heimwehr auxiliaries were transferred to new points in Upper Austria in order to ensure tranquility and order.

It is stated that the reported movements of troops near the frontiers of neighbouring countries were merely precautionary and did not constitute a threat, unless attempts were made to alter the frontiers by force.—Reuter.

GERMAN FRONTIER CLOSED TO ITALY

INNSBRUCH, Feb. 27.

The German winter sports tourists returning from South Tyrol state that they received hints to leave the Italian territory quickly. It is sugvested here that there is a likelihood of the Gedman frontier being closed against Italy as was done against Austria.—Reuter.

ITALIAN TROUP ON AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

ROME, Feb. 27.

Nothing is known here of the fresh movements of the Italian troops on the Austrian frontier but garrisons are on the alert.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA FOLLOWS ITALY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VIENNA, Feb. 27.

According to Herr Starhemberg the basic ideas of the future Austrian constitution, the transitional period of which will take fifteen years, will be identical to those of Italian Fascism. As Austria, Italy and Hungary have turned their backs on democracy their friendships can become deeper.

The practical form of co-operation was of secondary importance. Failure to oust Democracy must lead to the coming of Nazism. The unbridgeable gulf between the Austrian Fascists and Herr Hitler arises from their determination to keep Austria independentt and the insistence on a Christian Austria and rejection of the Utopian race theory.

DEMITROFF AND COMRADE FLY TO MOSCOW

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

The three Bulgarians Dimitroff Popoff and Taneff, who were acquitted in last December of complicity in setting fire to the Reichstag, but since detained in prison in Berlin were released this morning on the first anniversary of the fire, left for Moscow by air where due 8 p. m.

DELAY IN RELEASE EXPLAINED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

The delay in the release of the Reichstag Bulgarians is officially attributed to the fact that the Bulgarian Government did not recognise them as nationals and refused to receive them. The grant of Soviet citizenship enabled them to eb transferred to the Soviet territory.

(Later news on page 6.)

M. L. A's LOOK AT BUDGET

Tax On Industry May Make Capital Shy

MIXED RECEPTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

First impressions on the budget among leading members of the Assembly vary from general satisfaction to strong criticism of the main proposals from the financial and constitutional standpoints.

SIR H. S. GOUR.

Sir Harisingh Gour said: "The emergency budget appears to become standardised, in spite of the promises made of reduction of taxation. That is why Government have come forward with additional taxation."

MR. MUDALIAR.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that the abolition of export duty on raw hides would hit South India. Government had fogotten that the tanning industry was growing. The reduced provision for debt redemption in reality amounted to borrowing for revenue purposes.

Mr. Mudaliar added that the grant of taxes equivalent to half the jute duty really amounted to anticipating the Federal Financial Scheme which would raise difficulties, especially as the Central Government would have no control over the expenditure of the Bengal Government.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said: "On the whole the budget is satisfactory."

MR. B. DAS.

Mr. B. Das expressed the opinion that it was the best under the circumstances. He, however, wished that a scientific planning of taxation had been applied, when Sir George Schuster came out. "With Government wisdom always dawns late," remarked Mr. Das.

MR. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the taxation proposals were expected and their immediate effect need cause no concern. He was not sure to what extent the market would be affected by the reduction of duty on silver. He hoped that prices, which had kept steady for such a long time, would not suddenly be depressed, throwing the country's mechanism out of gear. The general position, otherwise, was as satisfactory as possible.

Mr. Mody added that it could certainly be said that India's credit and financial structure could challenge comparison with that of any other country. He shared Sir George Schuster's optimism regarding the future.

SIR LESLIE HUDSON.

Sir Leslie Hudson said: "A good budget and a statesmanlike speech." He added that many of the proposals required careful consideration, but the Finance Member had endeavoured to leave India in a sound position with no bad debts for his successor. He had during his term of office steered India through stormy seas and she was entering calm waters. The country owed him a debt of gratitude.

MR. BAGLA.

Mr. R. P. Bagla said that the Government had started taxing home industry too quickly with the result that capital might become shy and industrial expansion get checked. The real remedy was retrenchment of public expenditure.—A. P.

FREE GIFT TO PEASANTS

PATNA, Feb. 27.

Kumar Raijivaranjan Prasad Sinha of Surajpura has made a personal donation of Rs. 60,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund with a request that the donation should be specfically earmarked for free grant to peasantry and poorer sections both in urban and rural areas irrespective of their caste or creed who cannot take advantage of loans.—A.P.

New Taxation To Tune Of About Two Crores

All For A Surplus Of 19 Lakhs

FINANCE MEMBER OUTLINES PLAN FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Changes In Postal And Telegraph Rates

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Whatever may be the criticism of the Budget proposals those who heard Sir G. Schuster deliver his final address to the Assembly acknowle the thorough presentation of his case.

Sir G. Schuster, in the past four years, lived on various devices calling them "contingencies". He says now they are a reality and has asked the country to face them. He has found a permanent gap of over seven crores in Central Budget, which is easily accounted for when it is realised that provincial contributions, and five to six crores of Railway contributions, available to his predecessors, were not his. So he has made up for this loss, partly through two crores of contributions by Britain, and partly by taking away from the debt redemption four crores, and reducing it hereafter from seven to three crores.

This done he was left with a gap of a crore and a half, and he argued that sugar protection had taken away customs revenue. Therefore, sugar must pay through the excise. Tobacco too is asked to pay an excise duty, as foreign interests are establishing in India bchind the tariff walls. These give the main income, while the small reduction of silver import duty is counter-balanced by the giving up of export duty on raw hides.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	Rs. Crores.		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34 (Revised Estimate)
Revenue	121.64	126.40	119.31
Expenditure (exclusive of Debt Reduction provision)	126.50	118.01	115.02
Balance	—4.86	+8.39	+4.29

After providing the reduced figure of 3 crores for debt redemption there will be

SURPLUS OF 129 LAKHS

which will be transferred to the special fund for earthquake relief measures.

CRUSHING MILITARY BURDEN

There is no appreciable decrease in the military expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 44.8 crores as against Rs. 44.42 crores in the current year.

Sir George Schuster's new Taxation proposals provide for

SURPLUS OF 19 LAKHS

after imposing a burden to the tune of 172 lakhs.

PLEDGE HONOURED.

An act of imagination is with regard to giving up half of the jute tax through raising of 210 lakhs on excise on matches, and giving it away to Bengal, Bihar and Assam. This honours the pledge given to Sir George Anderson, over a year ago. Post cards are not touched, but one anna letter of half a tola is introduced, and a telegram of eight words can hereafter be sent for nine annas.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the speech was the manner in which the Federal financial arrangement has been anticipated over the excise duty on matches. Not only Indian provinces get the promised relief, but Indian States have agreed to join the pool and get the tax on consumption basis. Sir G. Schuster called the scheme provisional, because he did not wish another storm in Parliament on the plea that its decision had been anticipated.

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S TACTICAL MOVE.

A great deal of space is devoted in the speech to pleading for India buying more British, and in return exporting more to Britain. This would stand Sir G. Schuster in good stead at a time when he is returning to British public life. The new scheme about the debt redemption provision has enabled the Finance Member to put it into force from the current year, so that not only his deficit is wiped out, but 129 lakhs of surplus are left, which he makes a gift of to Bihar. The gift would be of half a crore to Bihar Government for buildings, and one crore to local bodies. The House cheered loudly this announcement.

SALARY CUT

Finally Sir G. Schuster was cautious about the salary cut He did not wish to embarrass his successor, so he said that next year there should be a margin to restore the cut, but warned that India like other countries was not yet "out of the wood." His speech, according to lobby talks, will provoke very interesting debates especially as he has claimed almost perfection for Government's economic and financial policy.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 5).

TAXATION PROPOSALS AT A GLANCE

The following is the list of new Taxes:—

FRESH LEVY

(1) Sugar excise duty of 1-5-0 per cwt.

(2) Raw tobacco 2-6-0 per pound standard 1-14-0 preferential, cigarettes Rs. 5-15-0 per thousand plus 25 per cent ad valorem;

(3) Match excise duty of 2-4-0 per gross of boxes;

(4) increase in the initial charge on inland book packets not exceeding 5 tolas from 6 to 9 pies.

CAMOUFLAGED REDUCTION

(1) Lowering intitial weight of inland letters from 2-1|2 to 1|2 tola with reduction in charge from 1-1|4 anna to 1 anna.

(2) Experiment of 9 annas telegram of 8 words.

REMISSION!

(1) Remission of the extra pie per five-pice embossed envelope.

REDUCTION

Reduction of 2-1|2 annas per ounce on silver duty.

ABOLITION

Abolition of raw hide export duty.

The Three Papers' Fund on Tuesday reached the total of Rs. 1,67,900.

BIHAR LOOMS LARGE IN BUDGET

"We are undertaking to bear the whole cost of restoring the property and finances of local bodies in Bihar which we put for the present at something over a crore, and the whole cost for the special measures for dealing with the cane crop, which we put at about Rs. 5 lakhs. We propose to meet this expenditure from the special fund to which this year's surplus now estimated at 1,29 lakhs, will be transferred; and we expect to spend Rs. 75 lakhs from this fund up to the end of 1934-35. We are also undertaking to bear half the cost of restoring the Provincial Government's own buildings and other public works; this, on present estimates, we expect to cost us about Rs. 50 lakhs, which we mean to provide from funds raised on loan, and have allowed for in next year's ways and means estimates"—Sir George Schuster.

SMOOTH SAILING FOR FINANCE BILL

Bombay Council Foots Bill For 'Durbars' Held By Governor

SCHEME TO DEVELOP FISHERIES

The scheme devised by the Government of Bombay for the development of fisheries in Bombay was outlined in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday when the Education Minister made a demand for a supplementary grant.

FACILITY FOR FISHING.

With a view to enable fishermen to stay at sea for much longer periods, Government propose to construct two motor boats of 3 tons capacity each for collecting the "catches" and bring them to the port speedily and also to train fishermen in handling motor boats.

COST OF DURBARS.

One of the demands for supplementary grant related to the expenditure incurred on the durbars held by Sir Frederick Sykes for inaugurating the Village Uplift Scheme. It was revealed that the expenditure on the three durbars held at Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Surat amounted to Rs. 11.230 which the Council granted.

The Council also passed the Finance Bill as presented by the Finance Member.

DETAILS ON PAGE 14.

ALIPORE HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The following telegram has been sent on behalf of the Workers' Legal Defence to-day to Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary, Meerut Prisoners' Release Committe in England, with the request to move the Secretary of State for India to consider the demands of the hunger-strikers in the Alipore Central Jail:—

"19 political prisoners Alipore Central Jail on hunger-strike since February 15. Demand better food, newspapers and writing materials, conditions precarious. Move India Secretary immediately."—United Press.

POLICE RAID YOUTH LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Hemanta Kumar Sarker and Shib Narain Jha have been taken under arrest by the Special Branch of the C. I. D. Police early this morning following a search in the official of Bengal Youth League in central Calcutta.—United Press.

PERSON... IN...

Maxton ... Dow... St...

VEILED...

(SPE...

Notwiths... refusal to ... the unem... putation ... by Mr. ... Mr McGov... Ten Down... ed to see ... Upon ... that Mr ... in the bu... the Secre... the incid... and woul... Commons ... Addre... side, Mr. ... Macdonald ... taken hi... closed ... against ...

of Commons ... when Mr. MacDonald ... his refusal to receive the deputation of the unemployed marchers.

Mr. McGovern asked if Government closed every constitutional approach to Government.

The Premier said that every constitutional approach provided by the representative nature of the Commons.

When the Speaker put an end to the fusillade of questions, the dissatisfied elements announced they would raise the matter on a debate on adjournment tonight.—Reuter's Special.

CHINA TO RATIFY SILVER AGREEMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NANKING, Feb. 27.

It is reliably learned that the Chinese Government will tomorrow formally announce the ratification of the Silver Agreement reached at the World Economic Conference in London last May, despite opposition on the part of local bankers.

STOP PRESS

BETTER EAGLE CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Hundreds of critics, the National Recovery Administration responded to the invitation of General Johnson to air, their views at a series of public meetings which are expected to last until 5th March and are being broadcast to all the nation.

Opening the meetings Gen. Johnson announced a wide code revision under a programme to be made effective if possible by sweeping the presidential mandate and followed by "a bigger and better Blue Eagle campaign" with the object of making the N.R.A. emblem indispensable to all businesses.

The programme aims at more uniform price stabilisation, preventing the suicidal price-cut ting and prices out-stripping the purchasing power, uniformity of wages and hours in competitive industries, further reduction in working hours, further increase in hourly wages, potection against monopolies and protection of small enterprises.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

EMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box d in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay must be paid for. The Management reserves to them- ght of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY oing so.

TERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure ns; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Adver- stroyed after about a month.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed care- x No.—The Advertisement Department, The " Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOM- akes the Box Number should be written dis-

L.

oeautiful Corres- Apply Bureau.

T.

o-opera- ronicle." to the ronicle."

Teachers ol, Head Assistant 125 and e furnish- x No. 2052

Wanted for the Upper India Movietone, Meerut, Actors, Actresses, and Technical and Commercial Staff. Apply with unretouched photos and Rs. 1/4 registration fee. (2055)

Dacca University:—Applications are invited for a Professorship of law on a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Nine copies of applications with testimonials giving names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 31st May, 1934. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (8018)

Wanted Manager, Chemist, Engineer, Juice Superintendent. Accountant, Store-keeper, Salesmen and other technical staff for Sugar Mills. Apply with copies Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2067).

Wanted immediately Agricultural Graduate to manage large estate in Broach district. Must be honest energetic and able to command labourers. Knowledge of Gujerati accounts and language essential. Good pay, with free quarters and prospects to right man. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to Box No. 2064, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Cashiers, Stenographers, Accountants, Combined Dyeing—Weaving Master (Salary 200) Travelling Canvassers, immediately. "Dalal Company" 369-371 Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. (2071)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—Residential Quarters of two rooms bath-room and kitchen and shops at Carnac House Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent, Mr. A. F. de Sa. (2066).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Andheri Marzbanabad Road, a spacious flat whole or in parts for any community. Apply No. 8, Nowroji Vakil Street, Grant Road. (2056).

For Vegetarian Hindus one big flat of 4 bed rooms in Gilbert Bldg., Chowpatty, opposite Babulnath Temple. Apply top floor. (2073)

44. MEDICAL.

Greatest Discovery.—Specifics for Asthma and Piles. Apply with sample price Rs. 25/-. Great International Trade Association Agency, Bareilly, U. P. (2069).

Married men are strongly advised to use "Sect-Lotion". Stockists: Perry, Grant Road, Bombay. (2009)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted untrained Inters and B.A.'s: Postal Tuition for London Teacher's Diploma. Prospectus (Enclose stamp) from: Principal, Powlomi College, 18A, Harris Road, Madras. (2027).

Desai's Classes: Four students can be taken for being coached for University Examinations. Individual attention. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), 12, Rampart Row, Fort. (2072)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Japan Directory (A key to business men) and an ideal companion for every day use. Price Re. 1, plus postage Sinha & Sons (B) Sinha Buildings, Indore City (2070)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertiser granted state monopoly to manufacture product of daily necessity wants capitalist with Rs. 15,000 partly to finance scheme. Apply Box No. 2062. "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322. Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Golden Opportunity: True Prediction. April to September only. Rs. 25 in Reward, if prediction proved incorrect. Send horoscope or birth-date with correct time with any five questions. Fees during March Rs. 2 only and thereafter Rs. 3. Apply sharp—Shree Samartha Bureau, Bhavnagar. (2074)

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted good second hand modern Cigarette making Machines in working condition. Correspond giving full particulars and price demanded with Box No. 2039, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for General information that the firm hitherto known as H. R. Sugar Factory Bareilly, has, with effect from 22nd January, 1934, been converted into a Private Limited concern under the name and style of the H. R. Sugar Factory, Ltd., all the assets and liabilities of the former having been taken over by the new concern.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUP,
Managing Director.
8019

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

That any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgag charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Shepherd Road at Byculla, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 10250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Christ Church, on or towards the East by Government land on or towards the South by Shepherd Road and on or towards the West by Government property being the House of Correction and which said piece of land bears C. S. No. 1B/1490 of the Byculla Division

Bombay dated this 28th February, 1934.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
8027.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1934, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1933.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will REMAIN CLOSED from the 28th February, 1934, to 14th March, 1934. (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH &
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad (Dn.) 19th Feb. 1934
8024

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1933-34.

DR. V. S. SUKTHANKAR, M.A., Ph.D., will deliver the Wilson Philological Lectures on "LIFE AND GROWTH OF LANGUAGE", on the following days in the Lecture Room, 1st Floor, South Wing of the University Buildings, beginning each day at 5-45 p.m.:—

LECTURE.	DAY	SUBJECT.
Lecture I	Friday, 2nd March, 1934	Study of Language.
Lecture II	Saturday, 3rd March, 1934	Use of Language.
Lecture III	Thursday, 8th March, 1934	Phonomes, Morphemes Semantics.
Lecture IV	Friday, 9th March, 1934	The Comparative Method.
Lecture V	Saturday, 10th March, 1934	Dialects & Dialect Geography.

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

S. R. DONGERKERY, University Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1934. 8026

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.),

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th February, 1934.
(8028)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency Nos. 681 & 700 of 1933.

Re: VERSEY SHIVJI SHAH, DEWJI SHIVJI SHAH and KHETSEY SHIVJI SHAH, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at House No. 108, Madanpura doing business as Grain Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Messrs. Khetsey Shivji & Co. a firm and now unemployed. .. Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st day of May, 1934, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8029

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 1 of 1934.

Re: FRAMROZE MERWANJI MEHTA, of Andheri Inhabitant, residing at Chakala, Andheri, the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta & Co., Solicitors, No. 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. .. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd day of April, 1934, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day af February, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8030

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5302	23 Feb.	3 Mar.
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	24 Mar.
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) 1st March 1934, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant, Ground floor of Babulal Mansions, of teak and blackwood complete household and office-furniture, cottage Piano. (S. Rose & Co.) Singer Machine, His Master Voice Gramophone, Sofa Cabinet, Fire Proof Safes, Steel Cabinet, Musical box, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room Suits, Wardrobes, dining table, chairs, side board, cheval glass, A. C. Fans, Table ornaments, crockery and platedware etc., on view.

VORA & CO.

ATTENTION!

MR. JOSHI (of H. M. V. Fame)
IS COMING TO GIVE YOU
A FEAST OF MUSICAL
ENTERTAINMENT AT

MAJESTIC
CINEMA BOMBAY
NEXT SATURDAY
(3rd. MARCH 1934)

IN HIS FIRST APPEARANCE ON THE SCREEN

'SAINT TULSIDAS'

A PICTURE OF HIGH TASTE!

featuring
JOSHI, SHANTA KUMARI,
& JAMNA.

NEXT SATURDAY

SPECIAL CHARITY SHOW

IN
AID OF RAJENDRA PRASAD EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND
THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH
AT 10 A.M.

THE MERRY MONARCH

KING WITH 366 WIVES.
AT

THE CARLTON

TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD
Under Distinguished Presence of
SJT. BHULABHAI DESAI,
SMT. SAROJINI NAIDU,
SJT. K. F. NARIMAN.
TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE THEATRE

Last 3 Days

to see and hear JAYANT PICTURES'

Veenaveli

featuring
Miss JOHRA and MARUTI
at

MINERVA TALKIES

TO-DAY 4 SHOWS: 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

From SATURDAY the 3rd March
comes the comedy team to Bombay
Master MOHAN and Miss PATIENCE COOPER
in

Kismat-Ka-Shekar

—A PIONEER FILMS PRODUCTION—
supported by Sharifa and Abbasalli.
the best entertainment you can expect—
Note to see and hear it to have the BEST TIME.

Remember! TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
AT **IMPERIAL CINEMA**
THE CHARMING INDIAN DANCES
of RAGINI DEVI and GOPINATH
IN THE SHOW OF SHOWS

Vasavadatta

Released by
AJANTA CINETONE

The Gripping Drama of Love and Sacrifice.
Starring
BIBBO, SOHONI & PADMA SHALIGRAM
It will charm Every Lover of Indian Music and Dance
To-day AT 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

Adorable is the word for this joyous, exhilarating, roguish romance with music

PALACE

Near Byculla Station,
6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Wed. Thurs. 4 p.m. Matinee
Sunday Morning Show 10-30 A.M.
JANET GAYNOR
HENRY GARAT
in
"ADORABLE"
(Fox's reply to "Love-Parade")
3——SONG HITS——3

Last Week Last Week
THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE
SULOCHANA
IN
"SULOCHANA"
OR
"TEMPLE BELLS"
Daring in its plot, spectacular in production, gorgeous in setting. Dramatic in Picturization.
with
A Gallaxy of Imperial Stars
Director: CHAUDHARY

Majestic Cinema
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

THE CARLTON

6-30 & 10 P.M.

Sherlock Holmes' sweetheart menaced by an arch criminal!
CONAN DOYLE'S
Master Detective
"SHERLOCK HOLMES".
played by
CLIVE BROOK
MIRIAM JORDAN
ERNEST TORRENCE

NEXT SATURDAY:
EMIL JANNINGS
as the Lord over 366 wives
"THE MERRY MONARCH."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Shud 14 1990
Muslim—Jilkad 13 1352
Parsi—Shehrevar 25 1303
Sunrise—6h. 59m.
Sunset—6h. 43m.
Hightide—11-32
Lowtide—5-47, 17-28
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Mayor's Garden Party in honour of H E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar 1

Holi: Public holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay races: First Day of Spring Meeting.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

The REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent

(AIR-CONDITIONED)

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

½ p.m. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Holiday)

GLAMOROUS EYE-FILLING ENTERTAINMENT with GORGEOUS GIRLS and SIZZLING SONGS

Backed By

A Great Love Story.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

"DANCING LADY"

Co-starring

JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE

And London's Dance Idol

FRED ASTAIRE

Phone 22323 Free List Suspended

NEXT SATURDAY

"THE SOLITAIRE MAN"

Who Knows The Combinations Of The Best Banks And Boudoirs In Town! A Romantic Rogue Adored By Women For His Taking-Ways. Played By:—

HERBERT MARSHALL

The Year's Extraordinary Picture

ROARING OUT OF THE ARCTIC

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

The CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Matinee at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Holiday)

Universal's

TENSE & GRIPPING ARCTIC THRILLER

"S. O. S. ICEBERG"

Starring

ROD LA ROCQUE
LENI RIEFENSTAHL

(Of "White Hell of Pitz Palu")

BOOK NOW & AVOID THE RUSH

NEXT SATURDAY

A REAL FILM EVENT

EDW. G. ROBINSON

In His Very First Screen Comedy

"THE LITTLE GIANT"

A First National & Vitaphone Picture

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

ROXY—"Three Men in a Boat". Daily at 6-30 nad 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"S. O. S. Iceberg". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Sherlock Holmes". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Duck Soup". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Samarang". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sakhi Lootera" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-50 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Adorable". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"Veena Velli". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells". Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m. Time Signal
Commercial Bulletin
Liverpool and New York closing rates.
12 noon. Time Signal
Selection of European music
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening rates
5-30 p.m. Time Signal
European Programme
Relay of music from The Regal Cinema.
The Theatre Magnificent
6-30 p.m. A Talk
"The siege of Kut and the Captives' march into Turkey". By Old Vith Divisionwalla.
7-30 p.m. Indian Programme
Instrumental Music.
Madhavlal—Sitar Solo
8 p.m. Time Signal
Commercial News.
Available Market rates
Indian Programme
9 p.m. Time Signal
News in Hindi
New York opening and other available rates.
European Programme.
9-10 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin.
"Newsreel". A commentary on the Week's Events. By A G A Norman. The Radio Reporter.
9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Famous Ben Band.
Directed by Leo Goutkin. Relayed from the Hotel Majestic Concert Symphonique.
1. Overture "The King of Ys" Lalo.
2. Opera "The Bohemians" Pucini Selection.
3. Valse "Caprice" .....Rubinstein.
4. Solo Concerto .....Gourevitch. Saxophone.
(a) Andante
(b) Finale
Soloiist:—Mr. Ebrahim.
5. Romance "F Minor" Tschaikowsky
6. March "Slave" .....Tschaikowsky
7. Popular International Music.
11 p.m. God Save The King-Emperor Close down.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

There will be a clinical meeting today (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.). A paper on the "Use of some Homoeopathic drugs in Surgical practice" will be read.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Rahmani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Friday the 2nd March 1934.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

The 18th annual general meeting of the Muslim Students' Union will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Professor Correa Alphonso of Ismail College will speak on "Her Infinite Variety", at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p. m., after which there will be an "At Home". Members of the Council are invited.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the A I T U C will be held in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) to chalk out the programme of mass demonstration of unemployed workers for the 4th March.

WORN-OUT TOOTH BRUSHES *can't clean teeth effectively*

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS FOR 40 YEARS

IMPORT DUTY ON WEHAT

Mr. M. Vissanji Narrates His Experience

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

"Import duty on wheat does not injure the Indian consumers' interests to that extent to which some of the Members of the Legislative Assembly seem to think," said Mr. Mathradas Vissanji, President of the Indian Merchants Camber, Bombay and one of the biggest buyers of wheat in the country.

Experience had shown, he said, that foreign wheat could not compete with the local produce, except at the ports, the cost of carriage inland being prohibitive. The real sufferers were, therefore, the ports, particularly Karachi and Bombay. He himself had lost nearly all his foreign business in South Africa, Egypt and the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf Ports but he felt that the interests of the agriculturist producers should be the first concern of the Government in a country where a large majority of the population lived on agriculture, more particularly when that policy added revenue also.

He suggested, however, that it should have been possible to save the ports from hardship by excluding them from the operation of the duty. In this way both the producer inland and the buyer at the ports could have benefited.—

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY

The second annual general meeting of the Muslim Ambulance Society, will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the office of the Society at 136, Kalbadevi Street, near Ismail Habib Masjid, at 9 p.m .(S. T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Psychism" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

SANGAT SABHA.

A meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Ram Mohun Ashram, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. V. A. Garud will speak in Marathi on "Mind-Triumphant" as propounded by Eknathi Bhagwat.

HOTEL DE LUX'S OFFER

The proprietor of the Hotel De Lux Punjab, situate at Dadar Main Road, near Ranjit Studio, announces that he will give to the Nariman Committee for the Bihar Relief Fund the net profit of his hotel earnings of the 1st day of March 1934.

SHARE BAZAR HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S QUOTA

On invitation of Mr. Devidas Amrchand, proprietor of the Share Bazar Hotel, Mr. K. F. Nariman went to Share Bazar on Monday the 26th instant, in the afternoon. Mr. Shroff the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange and Mr. Rajendra Dalal, Mr. Kallyanjibhai of the Messrs. Manubhandas Nemidas and Co., and others were present. Mr. Dalal eulogised the services of Mr. Nariman in the cause of the Behar people.

Mr. Nariman thanked the proprietor of the hotel for agreeing to give whole of the sale proceeds of the day and also thanked the members of the Stock Exchange for their generous donation to the fund.

A E S ENGLISH SCHOOL SOCIAL

A two days' function which among various items of entertainments, included two dramatic performances, was celebrated by the students of the A E S English School at Khar, in connection with their first social gathering last week, Prof. V. G. Rao presiding.

The boys and girls of the school played their respective roles creditably. The President congratulated Mr. N. L. Ghangurde, the Superintendent, on the way he was conducting the school, and gave many useful and practical suggestions as to how to make the school self-supporting and of greater service to the residents of Khar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. President Hayes Voy: 36 left Singapore on the 27th February via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 8th instant and sail again on the 9th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m .on the 25th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

Steamer 'Clan Morrison' arrived at Suez on 25th evening.

Steamer 'Clan Matheson' left Liverpool on the morning of 24th instant

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-2-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and, temperature 77.4 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.091" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-2-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.064 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 747 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 70.4 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.0 degrees 1.1 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.9 deg (0.3 below normal)

BARODA BANK ANNUAL MEETING

Shareholders Donate 5,000 To Bihar Relief

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Bank, near Mandvi, Baroda, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

The notice convening the meeting and the Auditors' Report having been read, the Chairman said: "I have much pleasure in submitting to you for approval, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profits and Loss account, for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

The net profit of the Bank for the year that has ended including the sum of Rs. 60,058-5-2 brought forward is Rs. 4.55,891-5-1 which the Directors hope, will be considered quite satisfactory specially after taking into consideration the fact that money conditions were very easy throughout the year. You will notice from the Balance Sheet that there has been a reduction in our working capital but I am glad to say that this has not affected our profits to any great extent.

Our agreement with the Baroda Government expired in July 1932 but by mutual arrangement it was allowed to continue until now. The new agreement with the Baroda Government is at present being considered by the Directors, but I may inform the Shareholders that it is to be for 20 years and that the Bank will receive a larger support from the State from the State than at present. You must be already aware that the Baroda Government have approved of Trust Funds being invested with the Bank.

Mr. Randle who was associated with the Bank for over 25 years retired from the 1st January 1934 and the Directors have appointed Mr. W.G. Groundwater to act as General Manager.

It is with deep regret, I have to refer to the death of our colleague Mr. Matubhai H. Kantavala, who was a Director of the Bank for several years.

H.H. the Maharaja Saheb and His Government have extended during the year under report the same sympathy and support that they did since the commencement of the Bank and our best thanks are due to His Highness and the Administration.

The Shareholders sanctioned a payment of the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

GAEKWAR AT JAPANESE VILLAGE

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda visited the Japanese Village at H.O.H. fete.

His Highness was received at the gate by the Chairman and Members of the H.O.H. Committee and was then introduced to Mr. Nakai. He was welcomed at the Japanese Village by Mr. Saito, Chairman of the Japanese Section and was then taken round the stalls and shown every corner of the village which His Highness much appreciated.

The Gaekwar was presented with an address of welcome which ran:—

"Our Committee is doubly indebted to Your Highness for having spared time to visit our Village in spite of Your Highness' multifarious activities and I, on behalf of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan (Kaisha, Ltd., as their Manager am chiefly indebted to your Highness, for having sown personally Soya-Bean in your Highness' State Farm thereby encouraging and educating the State subjects about Soya-Beans. This benevolent work of your Highness should in my opinion go to convince the Indian Nation that Soya Bean is really a gift of nature which was ignored in this country so long which is now brought to the knowledge and I am sure your Highness' plantation of Soya Bean and the State encouragement if followed by the Indian Nation and other States will lead to better National health since Soya-Bean is rich with protein and food value as shown by medical experts; Your Highness' personally planting in the State reminds us of the old Chinese Emperor who every year acted as Heavenly Farmer and I pray that Your Highness may live along to carry on such benevolent reforms."

VISIT JAPAN.

The Maharaja made a short speech in which he referred to his visits to America, Japan, China and other countries, and when he was last time in Japan, he tried to study there the habits and religion and was much impressed. He advised every Indian who can spare time to visit this oriental country and get the benefit of their culture and progress. The Japanese are polite and cultural people with artistic ways and full of natural beauty. Their temples are abodes of adoration which enhance beauty.

GOLDEN REACH PROPERTY VALUE

Colah Admits He Didn't Know Exact Price

That the "Garden Reach" property at Poona was valued at Rs. 5,10,000 for purposes of stamp duty, and that generally in such cases the value is quoted at a lower figure to lessen the stamp duty was deposed to Mr. H. K. Colah in cross-examination before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday, in the case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit, her daughter Mrs. Dinbai Petit, and her son Mr. Phirozsha Petit, are charged with fraudulent transfer of property, with a view to deprive payment to the creditors. The case is filed at the instance of Mr. Grey, Manager of the Bank of India.

At the outset, the Magistrate passed orders on the points raised by the prosecution at the previous hearing that a clause in the Will of the first accused, and the codicil could not be tendered as exhibits by the defence. The Magistrate held that both the Will and the codicil were relevent in this case, and were admissible as exhibits.

"MEMORY HAD GONE WEAKER"

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, Mr. Colah stated that the notes supplied to him by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and the Court Notes of the evidence did not agree.

Witness admitted having said that his memory has gone much weaker.

Q.—Do you realise that the substitution of the word "her" for the word "the" before the words "box or boxes" seriously impairs your evidence given by you on the first occasion.

A.—No. The entr yin my diary supports what I have since said.

Q.—I put it to you that the learned Magistrate's notes on this point are absolutely correct, and you are now trying to improve on the evidence you gave in the examination-in-chief?

A.—I am not trying to improve on the evidence I have given.

Q.—Would you be surprised to hear that the notes of all the defence counsel agreed with the learned Magistrate's notes, which states that the word "the" was used before the words "box or boxes"?

A.—No.

OWNERSHIP OF ORNAMENTS.

Continuing, the witness stated that he could not say from personal knowledge to whom the ornaments that he and the second accused took to the Central Bank belonged.

Referring to the Garden Reach property deed, dated 27-4-29, witness stated that he drafted it at the instructions of the first accused. For the purposes of the stamp duty, the property was valued at Rs. 5,10,000 at that time. He did not know of anybody valuing the property at that time. He did not know the exact value of the Garden Reach property.

At this stage the case was postponed to March 7.

Mr. Cordon Noad, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. S. G. Velinker, Chotubhai Vakil and Lam appeared for the defence.

"CONSTABLES' EVIDENCE ABOUT BLOOD-STAINED KNIFE UNRELIABLE"

Prosecution Counsel Urges Acceptance Of Evidence Of Sub-Inspector

That the evidence tendered by Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin should be accepted by the Court in preference to that of the three constables of the Dongri Police Station, was the argument advanced by Mr. Syed Hassan, counsel for the prosecution when Mr. D. N. D Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali, charged Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal," with defamation

Mr. Syed Hassan with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C N. Kanuga, Advocate, defended the accused.

Counsel for the prosecution, continuing his arguments, said that the evidence given by the three constables attached to the Dongri Police Station at the time of the riots about the finding of a blood-stained knife in the lorry that was brought to the Dongri Police Station, should not be believed as there were material discrepancies in their evidence. He then pointed out to the Court the contradictory statements made by these constables and relied on the evidence tendered by Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin which, he said, was reliable and true.

Continuing Mr. Syed Hassan said that the three constables had in fact conspired together to concoct the story they told in the Court. Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin on the other hand was supported by the diary entry made by him as to the time the lorry was brought to the Police Station and the removal of the injured persons found in the lorry to the Hospital.

"UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE

Mr. Syed Hassan characterised the evidence given by the constables as unreliable, and contradictory, whereas the evidence of Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin was correct as to facts. His contention was that the defence had failed to prove that the five persons found in the lorry belonged to the organisation of volunteers who were under the control of the Khilafat. The chance meeting of Maulana Irfan with Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin on that particular day, he argued, should not be taken to prove that Maulana Irfan had gone to the Dongri Police Station to obtain the release of the five Volunteers brought to the station.

Counsel further argued that if the intention of Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin as a Mohammedan was to hush up the matter, he would not have asked Sergeant Carter to bring the lorry to the Police Station when he received a complaint from a Hindu gentleman. Not only did Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin, he argued, had ordered the lorry to be brought to the Police Station, but after the lorry was brought, he made the relevant entries in the Station Diary about the incident.

"NO SHIELDING."

The mere fact that the Sub-Inspector had allowed the volunteers to go away without recording a charge against them did not mean that Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin was trying to shield himself in the witness-box, for an act that has been criticised. Mr. Syed Hassan said that according to the defence it would appear as if the editor of the "Free Press Journal" the accused, had a dream that the three constables were in possession of this story, before he published the offending report in the "Free Press Bulletin" on the 19th May, 1932. He submitted that the evidence led by the defence clearly proved that there was nothing more than the testimony of the reporter who had sent the report to the press to support or prove the correctness of the report about the find of blood-stained knife in the lorry in the Mazagaon Police Court compound.

Mr. Syed Hassan then read out the apology published by the "Free Press Journal" in this connection, and stated that in it the accused had made it quite clear that he was unable to substantiate the report that he had published which Counsel submitted defamed the complainant.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday, (to-day).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"PSYCHISM."

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday Feb. 28th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

No Fees No Collections.

SPECIAL FOR HOLI HOLIDAYS

IT'S A GALA DAY

4 Brothers... 124 Gals!
One for each day of the month, except February when . . . well it's cold!

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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1934

INDIAN FINANCES IN 1934-5

The last budget of Sir George Schuster is in the best style of Anglo-Indian financiers, who have never yet learnt to make proper estimates, and who cannot meet a deficit but they needs must seek to camouflage it. In the year about to close, for instance, Sir George has to admit his budget estimates on the revenue side to have proved wrong to the tune of 504 lakhs in a total budget of some 120 crores. Of this a single item of Customs Revenue accounts for a deterioration of Rs. 438 lakhs in the Revised Estimates, while the Income Tax receipts show a fall of 93 lakhs. A decline of roughly 10 per cent in the Customs Revenue, and about 5 per cent in the Income Taxes is inexplicable, except on the hypothesis that the Finance Member must have underrated unduly the effect of the Depression at the time he prepared and submitted his budget estimates on that head. The tendency to overestimate revenue and underestimate the capacity of the Indian Government for spending has always been the bane of Indian finance. Sir George admits that he was too sanguine, this time last year, about the results of the World Economic Conference in remedying the prevailing depression. He recognises the formidable potentialities of the American experiment now in progress. And still he frames his estimates for the coming year without allowing sufficiently for such factors! His critic must be pardoned if he feels sceptic about his present estimates being realised at the end of the year.

Indian Interests Betrayed

The current year closes, on the revised estimates, with a deficit of 2.84 crores, due mainly to a fall in revenue just mentioned. The deficit would have been much greater but for the contribution of 1.78 crores made by the Imperial British Government following the Capitation Tribunal Award, and the withholding of the payment of war debt charge of Rs. 88 lakhs. On both these cardinal features of the current year's finance, Sir George is unpardonably vague, or silent. While the public press in the country is invited to consider the point of view of the Military authorities, in a series of articles on military finance, the country has a right to know how the responsible authorities of the Indian Government view the award of this tribunal, and the dissent of the Indian representatives on that tribunal. If the reasoning elaborated by the dissenters in the Tribunal has any substance, the contribution payable by the British Government would have been, not 1-1|2 million sterling, but ten times as much. The Imperial Government have ignored all those reasons and considerations adduced by Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Shah Suleman; and the Indian Government seem to be tamely acquiescing. If Sir George or the Government of India think that the matter has now been finally settled, and that the finances of India have received all the relief they could legitimately expect, the country can only feel that her interests have been grossly betrayed.

The Debt Mystery

As for the War Debt charge, the matter is still under dispute. The principal creditor of the world theoretically maintains its contractual right to exact the pound of flesh; and all the while, it goes on accepting token payments from those who offer such tokens, and nothing from those who refuse to pay their debt. On the debtors' side, even Great Britain is insisting that the War debt be either cancelled, or be radically revised; and is making only nominal payments in regard to the contractual obligation due from her under the Baldwin-Mellon settlement of 1923. The Government of India have now made no provision for payment on this account for the current year, though for the coming year, they propose to provide 58 lakhs on that account. The management of India's war debt, especially in connection with the free gift (?) made to Britain for carrying on the European struggle, is a piece of financial mystery, which no one has been able yet to explain satisfactorily. For though the debt incurred by India on that account is the balance of the 130 odd crores of that gift which was not raised in the country itself, the charge in respect of that debt shown in the Indian financial statements indicates as though the capital value of that debt were some 15 crores, or so. How that figure has been arrived at is a mystery. But even on that figure, while the mighty British Government sees nothing wrong or improper in demanding a reduction of the debt charge from its American creditors, the Indian Government see no need to make a similar demand on account of the Indian people. There seems to be little prospect of the European Governments, including Britain, resuming payment of their debt charges to America, and 'inter se'; and yet the Government of India think it just and fair to make a provision of 58 lakhs in the coming year, on that account. Why?

This last financial statement of Sir George Schuster is remarkable for a number of features, not the least considerable of which seems to be his revision policy in regard to the provision for the reduction and avoidance of debt. The Government of India have, ever since 1924, been making a regular provision on this account, which in the current year accounted for some 6.88 crores. For the future, however, the Government of India "have come to the conclusion that it will be adequate if for the present we maintain our annual provision for the reduction and avoidance of debt at 3 crores." It is impossible to follow the train of reasoning which has led Sir George Schuster to decide upon such a course; but we fear, it would not react favourably upon the credit of the Government of India, with their creditors at any rate. The saving in the current year due to this device, viz., Rs. 1.79 crores of surplus, as against a threatened deficit of 2.20 crores, will be utilised for earthquake relief in Bihar: and to that extent, one may overlook the more ominous aspect of this policy.

New Taxation

In the coming year, on the present basis, the finances of the Indian Government are faced with another deficit. With the present sources of revenue estimated to shrink by 2 3/4 crores, and the expenditure, after all the savings and contributions from the Imperial Government, not showing a corresponding reduction, the Finance Member has to face a deficit of Rs. 1.53 crores. He proposes to meet this by additions to indirect taxation, mainly an excise duty on sugar, estimated to yield Rs. 147 lakhs, revision of postal dues, and tobacco duties, reduction of the duty on silver, all aggregating a revenue improvement in the coming year of Rs. 169 lakhs. We fear the proposed sugar excise will seriously injure the more recent sugar factories, but the reduction in the duty on silver, and the revision of the tobacco duties must be welcomed, both as revenue and as fiscal measures. The same must be said of the abolition of the export duty on raw hides.

Space will not permit us to comment upon other, and more general features of this Budget in the present review; but if this is all that Sir George could achieve in his tenure of the Finance Ministry, we cannot but assure him that India will have very little cause to thank him for the measures and retrenchments he claims to have effected. His failure, however, is due to the fundamental inability of the Anglo-Indian financiers to perceive that the economic ability of the people, their taxable capacity, is the only standard by which the success of financial administration could be justly judged. And judged by that test, Sir George Schuster can scarcely be said to have proved a most vigilant watchdog in the interests of the Indian people.

SAFEGUARD CITY'S TRADE

The Conference that is meeting to-day at the Secretariat to consider the question of preventing diversion of Bombay trade to other ports should have been convened long ago. The diversion has already begun and the Bombay cotton trade is fast shifting to the new Kathiawar ports and to Mumbra. But the Government have only looked on these several years without taking any action to stop the diversion. Having waited so long they are now in a great hurry and have not given a body like the Municipal Corporation enough time to consider the question in all its bearings before taking up a definite attitude at to-day's conference. The Corporation is most vitally concerned in this question. It is, on the one hand, entitled to three-sevenths of the proceeds of the Town Duty on raw cotton, which levy is now desired by many Bombay businessmen to be abolished, so as to help to restore the City's cotton trade. Indeed, in fairness, the Corporation should have been entitled to the full proceeds of this duty. It is not easy for this body lightly to forego even the small share it receives, unless an alternative source of income is found to be feasible. On the other hand, the Corporation is also vitally interested in the prosperity of the City's cotton trade, the very basis, directly and indirectly, of its prosperity. So far, therefore, as the interests of the Corporation are concerned, and also, of the Government, though the latter's powers of taxation are much wider, the question of abolishing or reducing the cotton duty is very intricate and needs to be considered from more points of view than one.

It should be noted in this connection that the cotton duty, which is one rupee per bale, is not the only cause of the diversion of Bombay's trade. The freight charged by the Railways and the Fort Trust's handling charges are unduly high, and largely responsible for the diversion. These bodies are fully aware of this fact and are understood to have consented, at the preliminary conference held on Friday, to reduce their rates provided the town duty on cotton is abolished. Now, we certainly wish that this duty should be abolished, the Government and the Corporation finding a less harmful source of revenue as a substitute. But there is no fair reason why the Railways and the Port Trust should make the reduction of their charges conditional on the complete abolition of the town duty. In a case like this, the State Railways should not take the monopolist's view of the question. The Government should persuade them so to adjust their freight as to be conducive to the trade and industries in the province.

The Port Trust, too, can do much to prevent the diversion of Bombay's trade. New ports, with fewer facilities and powers than Bombay possesses, are forging ahead largely because their Trusts are more economically administered and, therefore, can give better facilities and concessions to trading interests. But the Bombay Port Trust, as has been demonstrated, again and again, by well-informed critics, is most extravagantly administered. If it is wholly Indianised, that single change will go a long way in promoting both economy and efficiency. Even, as things are, the Trust can well afford to reduce appreciably its handling charges, and provide various facilities to traders. These reforms will in the long run, add to the Trust's own income. In any case, the Bombay Port Trust ought to administer its affairs so as to safeguard the trade of the City. It is most unreasonable for it to make a reduction of its charges conditional on the complete abolition of the town duty on cotton. We trust Government will induce both, the Railways and the Trust, to do their duty in this matter unconditionally.

PLIGHT OF BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY

Salvation Lies In Drastic Reorganisation

(By P. G. KANEKAR).

The Bombay millowners will never admit that they have left anything undone for setting right their industry, but will attribute their failure to compete successfully with Japan to certain adventitious circumstances favouring the latter or to certain artificial measures adopted by her for pushing forward her trade. I have shown in my last article how hollow that contention is in fact. Another parrot cry which the Bombay millowners are never tired of repeating is that the labour they have to employ is inefficient and, therefore, the wage costs are higher in Bombay than they are in Japan. Before one is tempted to attach any importance to this allegation against Indian labour one should remember that Japan is beating not only India but also Lancasire. No one, however, can ascribe Lancashire's defeat to the Lancashire operative's inferiority in efficiency. Women constitute the majority of Japanese millworkers and their industrial life consists of a few years only. They are undoubtedly industrious and skillful, but after all their efficiency, person to person, is considered to be less than that of the Lancashire worker. If the Japanese weaver is able to mind a larger number of looms than is possible in the Bombay weavers' case, the fact can be explained not by the Japanese weavers' superior efficiency but by the fact that she is given better machines and better material in which skillful cotton mixing plays an important part, and has the advantage of far better supervision. Howsoever efficient a worker may be he cannot mend as many ordinary looms as automatic ones nor can he look after as many good looms as out-of-date or worn-out ones, nor can he prevent the yarn from breaking if the material is indifferent or the cotton mixing is unsatisfactory or in general the previous processes have not been properly attended to. A proper lay-out is also essential for enabling a weaver to tend more looms. It is also futile to contend that the present wages of the Bombay Mill workers are in any way higher than those which are paid to the Japanese millworkers. On the other hand, it can be proved that the Bombay millworkers' present wages are much lower. In fact, the limit is now reached in the reduction of wages. Still there are no signs of recovery of trade. It is, therefore, evident that the cause of Bombay's failure to meet Japanese competition successfully must be sought elsewhere. It is not the mill workers but the millowners that are inefficient.

SUICIDAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS LABOUR.

Since the millowners in Bombay are incapable of turning the searchlight inwards they hold their Labour responsible for the condition of the industry and slur over their own shortcomings. By repeating the formula they have come to believe in it. The first and last remedy that suggests itself to their mind is to cut down the wages, and the greatest evil in their eyes is organised labour, which resist wage cuts. They will go any length to put down the organised resistance of labour. They will not care even if the nose is to be cut to spite the face. I know the instance of a mill manager, a shrewd, painstaking officer who was regarded as a kind-hearted man of principles, being led by his conservative notions with regard to labour to make it a point of honour not to yield to the demands of organised labour howsoever reasonable they might be. He wanted to smash the workers' union when there was a strike in his mill. He sought the assistance of the local police, employed black legs and ultimately did succeed in keeping out his old workers. But at what a cost to the mill! Thousands of rupees were spent in paying the black legs and giving them protection, but in spite of that the outturn was very poor, both in quantity and quality. The result was that the mill lost its reputation for promptness in supplying orders and for the quality of its cloth and had to suffer a loss of several lakhs of rupees. This mill had made the highest profits in the boom period and even afterwards was showing a decent profit up to the date of the last strike. Although several months have elapsel since the strike was broken, this mill has never been able to work all its spindles and looms. In these days of unemployment it is easy to force wagecuts on labour and if the cuts are resisted by the workers it is aslo easy to replace the strikers by black legs. But black leg labour is notorious for being unamenable to discipline and in the long run it proves extremely costly. It is true that almost all the strikes which recently occurred in the Bombay mills have failed, but the mills also have suffered not a little. The discontent of the honest workers has been telling on the industry which is going from bad to worse. The millowners, however, cannot, nay, will not see it. If they see it, it will hurt their self-complacency. The die-hards among the Ahmedabad millowners who are doing their best to make their workers go on strike should, if they have any intelligence, learn a lesson from Bombay. The Ahmedabad mills are making on an average 16 per cent. profits. According to the report published in the "Labour Gazette" of January 1934, in December last they were able to clear their old stocks and make forward sales also. There was brisk demand for cloth from all the consuming centres and actually more cloth was sold in December 1933 than during any single month in the last five years. The rates of cloth were steady with a tendency to rise. The earthquake in Bihar may have caused some disturbance, but on the whole the Ahmedabad millowners have been doing quite well and could have no cause for complaint against labour on the ground that they could not afford

(Continued on page 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HOARE'S EVASION.

It is all very well for Sir Samuel Hoare to say that under the new Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Special Commissioners alone would be empowered to impose death sentences and that every death sentence would be revised by the High Court. But he has really burked the question put by Mr. Grenfell in the Commons regarding adequate protection to the accused before the Commissioners. The revision by the High Court will be strictly based on the material admitted for and against the accused during trial by the Commissions. But the powers of the Commissioners themselves are limited and subject largely to the discretion of the Executive. The limitations being plainly prejudicial to the accused it is not clear how they have been given "adequate protection" in their trials before the Commissioners.

GOVERNOR ON COMMUNALISM.

We have heard it before, and times out of number. Let us, nevertheless, congratulate the new Governor on the official condemnation of communalism in his speech at the Ismail College, Andheri. It is true that contact, at the "impressionable" age, between Hindus and Muslims, would lessen communal acerbities. But that is hardly the solution of the very immediate problem which officialdom specialises in ignoring although it is very closely concerned in it. To put it no worse than negatively, officialdom has not discouraged communalism through its attitude to communalists whose leadership eventually leads to "communal acerbities", nor has it ever recognised the obvious fact that the main spring of "communal acerbities" is that very political separatism which has been formally supported and accepted.

A LESSON FROM THE 'QUAKE.

The recent earthquake in Bihar has been pronounced to be one of the severest in history. The question arises whether some inkling of the disaster could not have been given by the authorities concerned to the people who fell victim to it, so that the loss of life and property might have been minimised. India has a seismic belt of about 3,000 miles comprising the whole of Afghanistan, the N. W. Frontier Province, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Cutch, the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal. For such a huge area the Government have provided only about half a dozen seismic stations, located in Bombay, Calcutta, Agra, Dehradun and Rangoon. Even these few stations are not adequately equipped so as to be able to record both strong and weak shocks. No wonder the officials who could have published a warning of the coming danger were themselves taken by surprise. England, which is not in the seismic zone, has a much larger number of seismic stations and seismographs. We trust the lesson of the Bihar earthquake will not be lost on the Government of India and they will make generous financial provision for the full equipment of the existing seismic stations and the establishment of other similar stations especially in the seismic zones. Will some M. L. A.'s bestir themselves in this matter?

JOINT PROPAGANDA.

Sir Samuel Hoare is always loyal to his old Parliamentary Private Secretary, Lord Brabourne, and the latter, too, seems to be ever conscious of that fact. Some days ago Sir Samuel defended Lord Brabourne's reference to Sind as if its separation were a foregone conclusion. He now defends his canvassing opinion in support of the White Paper policy, though the policy as well as the details of that document are still being considered by the Parliamentary Committee. Lord Brabourne's appeal to the Bombay Council "not to put weapons into the hands of the convinced opponents of the policy of His Majesty's Government" does not seem to have been much relished by the Churchillites. But both Sir Samuel and Lord Brabourne are more afraid of the Indian opponents of the W. P. policy than those in Britain.

WANTED AN INDIAN.

Neither the Bombay Government nor the Municipal Corporation can be congratulated on the selection by the former of Mr. I. H. Taunton to succeed Mr. Kirpalani as the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Taunton may be a capable officer. We have nothing to say against him personally. But for a local self-governing body, like the Corporation, if it cannot appoint its own Commissioner, the appointing authority should, at least, select an Indian Commissioner. And ever so many capable Indians are available for the office. Mr. Kirplani and his predecessor, Mr. Dalal, have acquitted themselves much better than most of their non-Indian predecessors, and the new policy of appointing Indian Commissioners ought not to have been given up even temporarily. We are sorry that the new Minister for Self-Government has approved or acquiesced in a wrong selection. Government ought to reconsider their decision and appoint an Indian Commissioner.

"REASON."

The February number of "Reason," the Journal of the Rationalist Association of India, contains several interesting articles. Particularly notable among them are "The Myth of Creation" by C. L. D'Avoine, "Rationalism and the Bhagavad-Gita" by M. V. K. Rangachari, and "Birth Control in India" by R. D. Karve. This magazine, we believe, is the only one of its kind in the country and deserves to be better known and more widely circulated than it is. There are too many irrational beliefs in India and literature like that provided periodically in "Reason" should go a long way in eradicating such beliefs. The Rationalist Association itself needs to be more active and representative than it is.

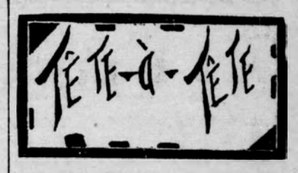
Press Views

The Second Generation

We have dealt with the legal aspect of the conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in another note. It has a human side as well. The Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Sinha is a son of a great Indian nationalist, the late Lord Sinha. The Pandit is the son of another equally great leader, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. The coincidence is remarkable. This is the second generation. What will the third be? —"Indian Social Reformer."

Significant Change

That the Gokhale anniversary should be celebrated in many more places than it usually is may be regarded as an indication of the fact that the younger generation of India is realising the greatness and the position of the departed patriot in Indian history of the century more seriously than it did. That a man like Prof. N. S. Phadke should have confessed to a sense of guilt for having scoffed and derided the patriot for his moderation in his young days in a public manner is a sign of sanity dawning on youthful Maharashtra. Quite a wide gulf divides the present times and those of Mr. Gokhale and we cannot possibly stick to all Mr. Gokhale said in the Sastri style, but his patriotism, public spirit, selfless service and accurate study of the peoples' problems are worthy of being copied by all.—"Mahratta."



Chapra, we are grieved to note, has more or less gone to the dogs. High District officials—nothing better, of course, could be expected of men like Dr. Mahmud—actually set "a unique (sic) example of self help" by working at a "bund" with spades and baskets.

* * * *

A Karachi editor has been served with an order to abstain from publishing "any matter of an unlawful nature."

Our confrere, we hope, will be extra-careful. It is quite possible that mistakes may not be extenuated on the ground of being—our apologies to Mr. Bell—"due to a misunderstanding." Editors are expected to know the Emergency Powers Act better than executive officers.

* * * *

Sir A. P. Patro has now come out as the champion of the man behind the plough.

This new adventure is interesting enough. But it is healthy neither for Patro nor for the ploughman.

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The Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association has Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Shanmukham Chetty as its ex-officio Joint Presidents.

How will they jointly preside over the meeting? And what name will the "Chair" be known by? The Hon'ble Sir Manmukhana Dadachetty? Or Sir Shanckji Chetteybhoy

* * * *

Yes, our respectful felicitations to the Governor for denouncing communalism. But while H. E. saw the Past and even the Future distinctly, enough he omitted, unfortunately, to see the Present.

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Surat "local officials are trying to push up the Rural Uplift Scheme of Sir Frederick Sykes."

Well, what is the provocation now?

* * * *

The Northumberland Fusiliers returned to England after two and a half years' service in the West Indies and were immediately sent on to Egypt for another three years, only four hours being allowed to meet their dear ones.

This uncharitable miserliness on the part of the authorities amounts to cruelty to human beings. Somebody should ask a question about it in Parliament. But who will answer, Hailsham or Simon?

* * * *

Our apologies to Mr. Jayakar. We had forgotten all about him, thinking that he had retired to take a well-earned rest. But he has'nt.

Citing at Poona his own unhappy lot which is constituted of "comment, abuse, hate, calumny, vituperation"—and all because he ventures to differ and differ openly (he had, earlier extolled qualities of "team work" and "the capacity to drown personal differences")—Mr. Jayakar said: "Very few Indian journalists seem to have played cricket in their life to achieve this sportsmanlike spirit."

Mr. Jayakar seems to know more about journalists than they do themselves. But is it really unsportsmanlike and odious to the spirit of cricket to protest against your own player going over to the other side and resorting to bodyline bowling?

* * * *

But cricket apart, Mr. Jayakar protests that "Nationalism in me has not died out." He claims that "it is in me though in a different form."

This is exactly what "people" who "call me a Moderate" say.

* * * *

"Here's one name on the committee that I never heard of."

"Oh, that's probably the person who actually does the work."

7 Crores Won't Meet Bihar's Need Even Half-Way

Schuster's Vision Of Future India

SCHUSTER'S SURVEY OF PROBLEMS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Proposals giving the final touches to the financial structure built up during the past five years were announced by Sir George Schuster in presenting his last budget to the Assembly to-day. He claimed that "In our proposals, we are providing fairly for all needs that can be foreseen. We seem to have touched the bottom and if tendencies which have recently been apparent continue there is good hope that there will be a margin next year large enough, not merely for the restoration of the cuts in pay but for the relaxation of other burdens, but neither India nor any other country is yet out of the wood and a cautious outlook is still necessary."

Dealing with 1933-34 Sir George Schuster said that the general decline in imports had been accompanied by a substantial increase in exports, giving a favourable balance of trade of 26 crores in the first nine months.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Reviewing the budgetary position for three years since the worst of crisis began, the net result was that India would have met all her out-goings from revenue and provided a surplus balance available for debt reduction to nearly eight crores. There was hardly a country that could compare with this position.

The Finance Member declared that the debt redemption provision, which had risen in the current year to nearly seven crores, would now be reduced to three crores with effect from the current year, with the result that after crediting Rs. 178 lakhs as a result of the Capitation Tribunal's award, the current year would close with a surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs, which amount would be transferred to the special earthquake fund.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Dealing with 1935, Sir George Schuster said that the net expenditure would be four crores less than in 1932-33 and only Rs. 2 lakhs more, in spite of substantial and unavoidable extra charges than in the revised estimates for the current year. He emphasised that the net expenditure had been reduced from about Rs. 93-1/4 crores in 1930-31 to Rs. 76-1/2 crores in 1934-35. This was a notable achievement. He paid special tribute to the Commander-in-Chief and the army personnel as the military budget had come down from the contract-budget of about Rs. 55 crores to under Rs. 44-1/2 crores for the next year.

TAXATION PLANS.

The Finance Member next disclosed his taxation plans. The fall in the import of sugar had been the main cause of budgetary tightness this year. He announced an imposition of excise duty of 21 annas per cwt. on factory-made sugar, thus leaving an effective margin of protection of Rs. 7-12. This would yield Rs. 147 lakhs, of which Rs. 7 lakhs would be distributed among the producing provinces for organising co-operative selling societies among cane growers, or for other measures designed to secure a minimum price to cultivators, for which purpose he would introduce a bill enabling provincial Governments to apply schemes for enforcing of a minimum price for cane used by factories.

As regards tobacco, the duties proposed are as follows:—On raw tobacco—Rs. 2-6 per pound standard and Rs. 1-14 per pound preferential; and on cigarettes Rs. 5-15 per thousand plus 25 per cent ad valorem; local manufacture would still enjoy protective benefit and the tax would yield Rs. 30 akhs

As regards silver, both as a measure of co-operation with the U. S. A. and other silver using countries and to improve revenues, the duty on silver would be reduced from 7-1/2 annas to 5 annas per ounce, yielding an extra Rs. 4 lakhs.

As regards other items, the Government would institute a careful enquiry into the effects of the surcharges during the coming year.

The Finance Member also announced the abolition of the export duty on raw hides to stimulate exports, involving a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Posts and Telegraph rates are slightly changed to stimulate traffic, thus a postage of one anna for a half tola letter is introduced and 9 annas would be charged for a telegram of eight words. The proposal would involve some loss before traffic responded, but this would be covered by accounts adjustments and would not affect the budget.

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES.

Sir George Schuster next dealt with the case of Bengal, which was piling up deficits at the rate of Rs. 2 crores per annum. The Government had accepted provisionally the White Paper proposal and decided to impose an excise duty on matches at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per gross of boxes and to hand over half of the jute exoprt duty to jute producing provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam on the following basis:—Bengal Rs. 167 lakhs, Bihar and Orissa—Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs, Assam—Rs. 9 lakhs and Burma Rs. 18 lakhs to compensate for match consumption tax already in existence. Thus out of the total revenue under this head of Rs.210 lakhs the Central Government would be left with Rs. 3 lakhs. A great majority of Indian States had agreed to levy a corresponding duty. The entire duty would be pooled and each State entering the agreement would get a share on the estimated consumption. The State's share would be Rs. 70 lakhs yearly and this was exclusive of Rs. 210 lakhs provided for British India.

The Finance Member emphasised that these proposals must be regarded as provisional as they could do nothing which would prejudice the position under the new constitution or anticipate the decisions of the Parliament.

The Finance Member budgeted for a surplus of Rs. 19 lakhs for 1934-35 as a result of fresh taxation to the extent of Rs. 172 lakhs. As regards Ways and Means position, all capital expenditure could be met without raising fresh loans. The forecast allows for the maintaining of Treasury Bills outstandings at about Rs. 30 crores. The position might be modified in sterling remittance exceeded estimates or if favourable opportunities for loan conversions presented themselves.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

The Finance Member gave a brilliant survey of the economic position of the country. The results of Government's industrial policy had been that the past years of unexampled depression had actually been a period of industrial expansion in India. Cotton mills and iron and steel works were working during 1933 at 41 and 75 per cent respectively above 1928 capacity. No other country, not even Japan, could compare with this. There had been great development elsewhere, such as in sugar, cement, electrical apparatus, paints, etc. But the admittedly main interest of India was agricultural rather industrial.

APRIL CONFERENCE.

The problem had hitherto been faced by large remissions of taxes and rent and by the elasticity of the Indian moneylending system with the result that the general condition of agriculturists was that they had enough to eat and been left with a margin of cash for necessary purchases at something like the normal level of consumption The figures of cotton piecegoods, salt and kerosene proved this, but there was the undoubted danger that the continuance of the low prices might leave the aftermath of the serious problem of indebtedness. These problems the Government had been studying with the provincial Governments and proposed to held a special conference to review the situation in the first week of April.

The Government were reopening the facilities for capital expenditure to railways and provincial Governments and were financing a generous reconstruction programme in Bihar. Main opportunities lay with provincial Governments and this matter would be discussed at the forthcoming conference dealing with the possibilities of improving the external demand for India's produce.

BIHAR RELIEF PLANS

Outlining his plans for Bihar Relief, Sir George Schuster said:-

Our plan for helping to finance the measures rendered necessary by the recent earthquake. I have already mentioned one feature in this plan, namely that we propose to transfer our estimated surplus of 1,29 lakhs in the current year (or whatever the final amount of that surplus may be) to a special fund which will be utilised in assisting the Provinces, chiefly of course Bihar, which have suffered from the recent earthquake.

The problem of reconstruction with which the Government of Bihar and Orissa is confronted can conveniently be treated under four main heads.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, ETC.

There is first the reconstruction of Government property, chiefly buildings, though there has been some damage to canals. On such rough estimates as it has yet been possible to prepare, the cost of repairing this damage may be ut at about 1 crore.

Our proposal is that the Government of India should, as capital expenditure on its own account, provide half the cost of reconstructing and repairing their damaged property, and should make a loan to the Provincial Government of the remaining half through the Provincial Loans Fund.

HELP TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Secondly, there is the very extensive damage to the property of local bodies in Bihar, their roads and bridges, their schools, hospitals and dispensaries and so on,, including the damage to what are known as aided schools, established through the benevolence of private individuals. A very rough estimate of the cost of repairing the damage is a rather over one crore. The resources at the disposal of these local bodies are entirely inadequate to cope with a disaster of this magnitude. Such help as they may be able to render will necessarily be very restricted. It would not be possible to assist them by means of loans requiring repayment, even if interest charges were made very low or remitted altogether, without crippling their activities for the future. In short, as they have lost for the time being the main sources of their income, it will be necessary to place them in funds with which to carry out their normal responsibilities until their income has recovered.

For all these purposes we propose to make a free grant from central resources, that is to say, from the special fund already mentioned which is to be formed out of this year's surplus. It may not be possible to undertake and complete all the necessary rebuilding before the end of 1934-35 since it may not be until after the next monsoon that accurate knowledge will be available of the extent to which the drainage of the country has altered and foundations for buildings and bridges are secure.

We are therefore providing in next year's estimates for expenditure of only 75 lakhs on this account, but I can assure the House that if it is found that more than this can be advantageously spent we shall have no hesitation in providing the additional sum required.

ASSISTANT TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Thirdly, there is the question, of assisting private individuals to rebuild their houses and shops. To many of the poorest sufferers from the earthquake their small dwellings and shops must have been their sole asset; they have no cash which they can use, or credit which they can pledge, for restoring them, and it would be useless in most cases to proffer them assistance by means of loans on however favourable terms.

It seems to us that this part of the problem must primarily be dealt with by means of free grants, and that these grants are eminently an object on which the Viceroy's and other Relief Funds should be expended, so far as they are not needed for immediate relief. The field is a very wide one but I am confident that the public, both here and in Great Britain, will respond most generously now that they know the magnitude of the need.

There is, however, another very wide class who, though they have not lost their all through the earthquake and would not be fit or even willing recipients of charity, are urgently in need of assistance to rebuild their house property, and to whom this assistance can most suitably be afforded by means of loans. We have been very actively discussing with the Government of Bihar and Orissa the plan for the grant of such loans and I had hoped to be in a position to-day to announce at any rate the main outlines of the scheme, but there are still some points to be settled. If it is in any way possible, I will give further information to the House at a later stage of our budget discussions.

At the moment all I can say is that we have every intention of making available to the Provincial Government, on terms that will not be onerous to them, or to those who are ultimately to receive the advances, whatever sum may be found to be needed for this purpose. I will not at present venture to give an estimate of what that sum may be.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Fourthly, there is the agricultural problem. It is known that there has been damage to agricultural land over wide areas in the north of Bihar due to the deposit of sand. The extent and severity of this damage, what measures can be taken to rectify it, and what the cost of those measures will be, cannot be known until a fairly detailed survey of the affected area has been made, and at present the flooded condition of a great part of the area makes such a survey difficult, though the Provincial Government have already taken steps to initiate it. I cannot therefore at the moment say in exactly what form our assistance will be given.

All I can say is that we consider that the balance held by the Provincial Government in their Famine Relief Fund can be properly regarded as available for this purpose, and beyond that we propose to assure the Provincial Government of our financial support in any further action that may subsequently be decided upon.

I have dealt so far with the problems of permanent reconstruction. The principal necessities for immediate relief have been and are being met, energetically by the Provincial Government out of money which has been made available from the Viceroy's and other relief funds; but there is one way in which we propose to contribute towards immediate relief from central revenues. Seven of the sugar factories in North Bihar have been destroyed and two more have been very seriously damaged, with the result that cane growers in this area have been deprived of a market for about fifteen million maunds of cane. It is hoped to make arrangements for transferring the bulk of this cane with the necessary expedition to factories in the south of Bihar or the east of the United Provinces, and the Railways concerned are prepared to carry it at very low concessionary rates of freight. But some portion at any rate of the cane cannot be dealt with in this way, and the Provincial Government are therefore providing country mills and other equipment in order to convert it into gur. We have informed them that we are prepared to bear the whole cost of this measure from central revenues; it will probably not exceed 5 lakhs.

I may sum up our proposals and their effect on our financial estimates as follows:

We are undertaking to bear the whole cost of restoring the property and finances of the local bodies, which we put for the present at something over a crore, and the whole cost of the special measures for dealing with the cane crop, which we put at about five lakhs. We propose to meet this expenditure from the special fund to which this year's surplus, now estimated at 1,29 lakhs, will be transferred; and we expect to spend 75 lakhs from this fund up to the end of 1934-35. We are also undertaking to bear from half the cost of restoring the Provincial Government's own buildings and other public works; this, on present estimates, we expect to cost us about fifty lakhs, which we mean to provide from funds raised on loan, and have allowed for in next year's ways and means estimates.

EFFECT ON BUDGET

In addition we are undertaking the liability for the cost of any measures of assistance to agriculturists that may be decided upon, to the extent that it cannot be met from the Provincial Government's Famine Relief Fund, and we are undertaking to advance whatever capital may be required for financing rebuilding advances to those persons whose position does not warrant assistance in the form of charitable grants, on terms which will lay no undue burden on the persons concerned or on the Provincial Government. I cannot as yet indicate what the final cost, if any, of these loan measures will be to Central revenues, or how we shall propose to meet it. For the present, so far as the ways and means position is concerned, we are assuming in our estimates a capital outlay of two and three quarter crores on loan measures and on the capital grant for restoration of the Provincial Government's property next year; so that with the 75 lakhs provided from the special fund, our estimates include three and a half crores for relief in one way or another in Bihar. If more is needed before the end of 1934-35, it will be provided. We trust that these proposals will be regarded not only as adequate, but generous. The fact that we can make them without serious embarrassment is an illustration of the value of maintaining a sound financial policy.

WAYS AND MEANS

As indicated we have succeeded in maintaining throughout the year the improvement in our credit both in England and in India, with the result that we have again been able to fund a much larger amount of our loan commitments than what I indicated in my budget speech last year. We have also been able to remit more than we anticipated, thereby further strengthening our currency reserves.

APOLOGIA FOR INFLATED RATIO

Dwelling upon economic prospects of country, Sir George Schuster said:—

The question of the present condition of the agricultural masses of India has been so much discussed that I do not wish to enlarge upon it at great length. Yet there is so much confused thought about it that I must say something.

There is one thing on which all sides would agree, and that is that the paramount need is to raise the level of prices of agricultural commodities; and starting from this position there are many who argue that we should restore prosperity to India if we raised the level of rupee prices by the mere dodge of reducing the value of the rupee. We cannot believe that this would achieve its object. It would, of course if the prices of all goods responded, reduce the burden of the fixed money charges which the cultivators have to pay—taxes, interest and rent. But it would do nothing to solve what is really one of the main maladjustments to-day, namely, that the prices of primary agricultural products have fallen much more than the prices of the things which the agricultural producer has to buy. Nor could the mere raising of rupee prices do anything to stimulate the demand for Indian produce in foreign markets, and this export demand, although it is only a percentage of the whole, represents the margin which makes all the difference to India's prosperity. Moreover, a great danger lies in the reaction which might come from such a course; for if, for example, the rupee prices for a product like jute were raised by a depreciation of the rupee, there might be a great stimulation of the cultivation of jute; but there would be no increase in what our export markets could absorb. This might lead to a serious crisis. One cannot dodge the realities of the situation in this way.

THREE MAIN PROBLEMS.

If we want to approach this matter in a practical way, there are three main problems to consider:

First, how to deal with the increase in the real burden of the fixed money payments of the agriculturist due to the fall in prices and the accumulation of debt which is resulting therefrom;

Secondly, how to increase the internal demand for India's agricultural produce; and

Thirdly, how to improve the external demand.

DEBTS CONFERENCE.

But the fact that we have survived without disaster so far does not mean that serious problems are not being set up. It is a question of how long the present state of affairs can continue. Undoubtedly, in the early stages of the depression savings in cash and other forms were drawn upon, and this cannot last for ever. Moreover, the accumulation of arrears of rent and interest may lead to a serious situation. We have throughout watched this situation carefully in close consultation with Provincial Governments, and we have now with the cordial approval of these Governments arranged to have a conference early in April at which we can together review the whole situation and consider this problem of indebtedness together with all possible lines of concerted action to improve the general economic situation. The problem of indebtedness is one of immense difficulty and has many reactions and I may say that our present view is that a solution is not likely to be found by any heroic attempts to equip India in the midst of this crisis with some entirely new credit system different to that which has grown up as a result of centuries of experience. It needs sympathetic but cautious handling and the co-operation of all concerned.

Turning from this I come to what I have stated as the second problem, namely, how to increase India's internal purchasing power for agricultural produce. The development of India's own industries is one method which, as I have shown, has been for a long time followed and which has gone much further than most people realise; but we must never forget that this has another side to it, and that if we produce what other countries used to sell to us, their purchasing power for our exports will diminish, 'unless' we can raise the general standard of living in India and provide an increased market capable not only of absorbing the products of Indian industries, but also of continuing the use of imported commodities. This opens out an interesting and intensely important field of work, and it is a field in which industrialists themselves ought to take an active part and not shift all the burden on the Government.

INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION

Possibly there is no opening in exactly the same field on this scale in India, but this incident affords an example which might furnish ideas in other directions. I venture to think that much is to be gained by co-operation between Indian and British manufacturers in this matter. The British organisations have much experience and might help with ideas for developing Indian markets, and if by a joint effort a greater consumptive demand—say for iron and steel products or electrical plant—can be developed in India so that there is room for both, Indian and British industries to find an increasing market, the benefit to India would be immense; for India would benefit in three ways, first by increasing her own industrial market; secondly, by improving the stand-

(Continued on page 13.)

Extent Of Damage In Cold Statistics

What Reconstruction Will Cost Devastated Province

PATNA, Feb. 27.

(From Our Correspondent).

A careful and cautious estimate on a basis of the holdings destroyed shows that the loss sustained by destruction of the municipal towns, exclusive altogether got tremendous loss on the countryside, would exceed ten crores of Rupees. Monghyr town, according to official records had 9411 holdings allowing for the houses escaping damage at ten per cent about 8000 houses are believed to have been destroyed which are valued on an average, at Rs. 5,000 each. The loss would thus be about four crores of rupees. Deducting 25 per cent. again for materials left intact the total loss of Monghyr town alone would be Three Crores.

LOSS IN OTHER DISTRICT'S

In Muzaffarpur Listrict all towns have suffered, calculating on basis of the holdings in towns and district, and allowing for 20 per cent as those that escaped damage and assessing the value of houses on an average at Rs. 2,000 each, and again deducting 25 per cent for materials intact, the total loss in municipal towns is calculated at one crore and 80 lakhs of rupees.

In Chapra allowing for 50 per cent houses as safe and on same method of pricing the houses on an average at Rs. 1,500 hundred each, and again deducting 20 per cent for materials the loss comes to about 84 lakhs. In Darbhanga District at an average cost of 1,500 per holding and calculating on the same method, loss to municipal areas comes to 146 lakhs. In Patna District, damage put at 25 per cent only and average cost of holdings destroyed at 2000 but calculated the same method, loss comes to about 180 lakhs.

7 CRORES NOT SUFFICIENT

Similar calculation with variation in percentage, damage and average cost of holdings, loss in Bhagalpur, Motihari, and Purnea municipal towns would be 195,000 84 lakhs and 30 lakhs respectively. Thus the total loss to damaged municipal areas comes to about 10,22,20000 rupees. The number of holdings has been taken from official records and the percentage of dage errs on the side of caution rather than otherwise. The estimate, apart from the fact that it excludes altogether the loss of countryside, emphasises the gravity of the situation and the fact that the arrangement of 7 crores from the Government of India will not meet the requirements, even half way.

Sugar And Match Duties Will Come Into Force From April

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The excise duties on sugar and matches announced by Sir George Schuster in the course of his Budget speech in the Assembly to-day will come into force from first of April 1934.

Bills imposing these duties have provided that any breach of the rules in connection with the collection of these duties.

"Shall, where no other penalty is provided by this Act, be punishable with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or with both imprisonment and fine."—A. P.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

WANTED Rs. 33,000 TO MAKE UP 2 LAKHS

Towns Alone In Devastated Area Have Lost 10 Crores

And Our Readers Grudge To Give Few Thousands

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the countryside, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am aprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Tuesday our readers contributed only Rs. 2,200. This makes the Total Collection up-to-date Rs. 1,67,800.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Monday:

In memory of late Mr. Vanmalidas Jiwandas Gora-Gandhi through Bai Divabai	51	0
Dondaicha Merchants through Secretary Relief Committee as below:	170	8
Chunilal Devchand	15	0
Vedoo Palel Dalalco	12	0
Kishanlal Laxminarayan	12	0
Nandaram Bhuramal	11	0
Japan Cotton Co.	11	0
Baboolal Ananda	11	0
Hiralal Bhagvan	10	0
Hary Hamal Co.	8	0
Gatoo Yodava Co.	7	0
Jithamal Maneckchand	5	0
Ranachod Tea Shop	5	0
Padamasing Divansing	5	0
Dagoo Bagavan	5	0
Moorlidhar Gapinath	5	0
Garood Hamal Taly	5	0
Rustemji Engineer	4	0
Hiralal Dulabhdas	4	0
Narasoo Manga	4	0
Champaklal Maganlal	4	0
Hasan Ziparoo	4	0
Ibrahim Faizoolla	2	8
Tanasookdas Maganlal	2	0
Tukaram Babade	2	0
Dhudachand Gamaniram	2	0
Jugaraf Champalal	2	0
Baboo Rangary	2	0
Narayan Hanooman	2	0
P M Kulkarny	2	0
Mr. Kulakarny Post-Master	1	0
Bansi Sonar	1	0
Faizordin Husen	1	0
Shankar Bova	1	0
Mahadoo Shimpy	1	0
Mr. Mehota (Bank)	2	0
Total Rs.	170	8
Kawasji Fardunji Desai	5	0
Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co., through Uganda Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.	15	0
R. L. Muni	15	0
M. D. Gharpur B.S.C. Shift-Engineer, Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Abadan	15	0
K G Menon, C|o Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd. Abadan	15	0
P. P. K Pillay of Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd. Abadan	5	0
Aimai Jamsedji Bhesania	21	0
Shree Sorath Prajapati Cast of Bombay 2nd instl. through Dahyabhai A. Chawda	67	8
Suleman Mahamod Jedha	1	0
L M Taur of Bahrein 2nd instl. as below:	107	4
U G Kelkar, Chief Engineer, P H	10	0
Jhandasingh, Asst. Foreman, P.H.	4	0
K M Sayegh Eastern Bank	2	0
B K Bhownick Bapoo	5	0
M A Hafiz	2	0
Arif A Lukmani	10	0
"D" C|o S B Orpe	5	0
Fragji	1	0
Nawab & Co.	2	8
U S B Orpe Eastern Bank	10	0
Mr Gobind C|o L L A	2	0
Captain Armstrong, Master	5	0
Sh. M C|o U G Kelkar	5	0
K S Mohamed Ismail Khan	5	0
Dr B M Saigal, Baco	5	0
Dr B B Mazumdar	5	0
A Sympathist	5	0
Dr. Lakhra, American Hospital	10	0
N R Jariwala & Hemraj	1	8
Manishankar Mukhia	1	4
Bapco Sikhs S|o D K Mazumdar	5	0
C J Mafalan	5	6
Haribhai Soni	1	0
Total	107	4
Lakhamichand Daramchand Sirpurwalla through Chimanlal Popatlal, Bombay	101	0
Jariwalla Punamchand Nagindas and his Staff as below:—	361	0
Jariwalla Funamchand Nagindas and his staff	258	12
Jariwalla Gamatlal Chamanlal and his staff	41	0
Jariwalla M Venilal and Co., and his staff	41	4
Jariwalla Ishavarlal Nagindas	20	
Total Rs.	361	0
The Parel Mitra Mandal	25	0
Chhotalal Kalidas	21	0
Framji Pestonji Rambai	15	0
Shah Maganlal Motilal	10	0
Gangabai Parsotam	50	0
In memory of ben Vimala through Mrs. Kamala Manilal	10	0
The Traffic Staff of B B and C I Rly Mahim St. Bombay as below:	89	6
Mr. Dadabhai H Station Master	5	
Mr. Purushottamdas G. Dy Station Master	4	0
Mr P S Ramayar G. Dy. Station Master	4	0
Mr. Kaikhashru N. G. Dy Station Master	4	0
Mr. Shanker Hari Head Goods Clerk	4	0
Mr. Nanalal H. Head Coaching Clerk	3	0
Mr. Bhagvatilal S Head Coaching Clerk	2	0
Mr. Tribhovandas L.	2	0
Mr. Keshau G.	2	0
Mr. Janarden S.	2	0
Mr. Harihar D.	2	0
Mr. Jamsedji N.	2	0
Mr. Chunibhai V.	2	0
Mr. Damodar M.	2	0
Mr. K. A. Kotmal	2	0
Mr. Chhaganlal K	2	0
Mr Jayantilal D	2	0
Mr. Habibulla Khan A	2	0
Mr. Manibhai N	1	0
Mr. Mullaji	1	0
Mr. Darasham	1	0
Mr. Khersedji	1	0
Mr Jalejar C Cooper	1	0
Mr Manchershaw D	1	0
Mr. Hariprasad	1	0
Mr. Baboobhai	1	0
Mr. Kamalumkh	1	0
Mr. Mervanji B	1	8
Mr Balkrishna N	1	0
Mr Jivan L	1	8
Mr. Devnarayan R	1	8
Mr. Benibahadur	1	8
Mr. Bindesari	1	8
Mr. Jagannath	1	8
Mr. Tukaram	1	8
Mr. Santipal	1	8
Mr. Prabhunat D	1	8
Mr. Abdul Vahid	1	8
Mr. Vithal K.	1	4
Mr. Rawhit G	1	4
Mr. Jadunali	1	4
Mr. Mathuraprasad	1	0
Menials staff	11	10
Total Rs.	89	6
Sympathiser	1	4
N C Ayer	5	0
Nagardas Valji	25	0
Jadava Hamal and others	20	0
Chunilal Onkar	17	0
Miscellaneous	0	4
Total Rs.	62	4

In our issue of 6|2|34 we have acknowledged Rs. 800 received from Dondaicha Merchants and we had given the names of subscribers for Rs. 737|12. We give below the list of subscribers for the balance 62 4

Readers' Views

RELEASE SHOLAPUR PRISONERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After reading Mr. K. F. Nariman's article, regarding the release of "Sholapur Court Burning" prisoners, I was under the impression that the public would take up the cause of those unfortunate young men.

But my calculations have gone wrong. Once again, I appeal to the public to carry on agitation for bringing pressure upon the Government to release them. Luckily, we have got in our new Governor, a very sympathetic man. The new Collector of Sholapur is also a popular man. Sholapur is quite peaceful now, and free from any kind of political agitation since 1930. I hope, both these popular gentlemen, will take advantage of the quiet atmosphere and declare a general amnesty and prove the 'bona-fides' of their declared policy of reconciliation and sympathy.

A mass petition is already being signed at Sholapur for their release. They have already served nearly four years out of their seven years' term of imprisonment. Their conduct in jail is also satisfactory.

According to jail rules even the ordinary criminals are entitled to a remission of their sentence. So these prisoners also must be given the advantage of the same.

Government released Malegaon prisoners, after they had served a term of five years out of sentences, ranging from ten to twenty years. The Burma rebellion prisoners also were released in a year's time, though the sentence passed on them was for twenty years. Moplah prisoners have been similarly released. I, therefore, hope that, in the case of these unfortunate Sholapur men also, the Government will show a sympathetic attitude. I urge the release of these prisoners, the withdrawal of cases that are pending and cancellation of securities already accepted by the Government.—Yours etc.,

J.C.P.

Building Society For Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must sincerely apologise for again trespassing on your space but I find that owing to an error I did not mention the venue and a time for the proposed meeting. This will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday 28th instant.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. GILBERT LODGE.
Bombay.

MILL WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—May I request you to give publicity to the following few lines and oblige?

There are many people, who ask us to settle the grievances of the workers by negotiations with the employers, before resorting to strikes, etc. I want to cite only one instance, which is quite typical of the employers in Bombay that of the Agents of the 'Standard' mills and the 'New China' Mills.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has a list of nearly fifty grievances of victimisation, and fines against the mill management of these Mills. I, accompanied by Mr. Tawade, the Gen. Secretary of our Union, approached a member of the Managing Agents' firm to settle these grievances. He asked us to approach the manager, and then to see him, if need arises, by first fixing the appointment on the phone.

The suggestion was taken by us at its face value, and we wrote to the manager of the Standard Mills this morning, for an appointment. Our volunteer had to return back the chit being refused by the Durwan, who informed the former that the manager had issued orders this morning that no representative or a letter from the Union was to be allowed inside the mills.

I had a similar experience at the 'New China Mills' a few days back.

The tale speaks its own story. Is there any wrong, if the workers say that the only remedy before them is to resort to the general textile strike, even to get a very ordinary grievance of fines, etc., to be redressed, when the mill-owners resort to these tactics. —Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.
Bombay, Feb. 23.

A Marathi Playwright

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My father—the late Mr. Atmaram Moreshwar Pathare—won his laurels as a Marathi playwright of distinction in the early nineties with his dramas—"Sangit Sambhaji" (the first historical tragedy), "Sangit Ranasinha-Baji", "Mrigabhas", "Nitisanhati" (the second best amongst the several dramas submitted to Kirloskar Sangit Natak Mandali in 1894) and many other dramas. His life has been written by me and is now ready for the press. I request his admirers, friends and sympathisers in Maharashtra to furnish me with biographical information and recollections about him. I shall, with due gratitude, add this new material to the book in preparation, if I receive the same before 10th March.—Yours, etc.

VINAYAK A. PATHARE.
104B, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

H. O. H. Fete And Bihar

It has been suggested that after the "H. O. H. Fete" which is being run for the benefit of the Hospitals in Bombay officially closes down, efforts should be made to continue it for some time more for the benefit of the sufferers of Bihar. There can be no two opinions about it. The Fete officially closes down on Monday next and the net income of that day's takings are to go to Mayor's Fund. This is hardly sufficient. The Mayor of Bombay and Mr. K. F. Nariman should move in the matter as early as possible and get the sanction of the Hospital Committee to continue the H. O. H. for at least a fortnight more. Sir J. Boman-Behram and the Hospital Committee would gladly accept the suggestion of the Mayor and Mr. Nariman. The Fete, which has been acclaimed to be one of the most successful organisations that private bodies in Bombay have undertaken, could be made more attractive with the inclusion of several other items, like music in "Switzerland" by well-known artists and, if possible, also an exposition of Indian dancing.

Reward For Gallantry

What should be the reward for gallantry? The Bombay Municipality proposes to assess it at Rs. 100 in a lump sum. The Government of India, it will be interesting to note, grant a life pension to the holders of certain military decorations. They also grant certain allowances for medals or for bars awarded to officers not already in receipt of an allowance. During the last riot, a Station Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade who had displayed unusual gallantry in saving lives during the fire extinguishing operations at Kazi Syed Street was awarded Indian Police Medal. He applied to the Government for allowance but was referred to the Bombay Municipality. As there is no provision in the Municipal Service Rules for the grant of an allowance to a municipal employee, who is awarded King's Medal or Indian Police Medal, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be approached shortly with a recommendation to modify the rules and to award Rs. 100 in a lump sum to the recipients of such medals.

Trade Talks At The Secretariat

The Municipal Corporation on Tuesday decided after about two hours' debate, to send their representatives to the Conference called by the Government of Bombay at the Secretariat, on Wednesday morning with the proviso that any agreement arrived at by these representatives will not be binding on the corporation.

At the outset Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, who was mentioned as one of the representatives refused to go to the conference stating that as one connected with the mill industry he was interested in the question and it was better for the house to send representatives who were disinterested in the matter.

Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Lalji thought that time had come for the Corporation to demand from the Government, the Transfer of Property revenue which legally belonged to the Bombay Municipality as the revenue taken by the Government was from the Bombay properties. Then there was the Entertainment Tax, which Government had usurped to themselves, and they should restore it to the municipality.

He moved another amendment to add the names of Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, in the names of the representatives who will go to the conference, and added that they should not give any binding to the Government on behalf of the corporation.

Mr. Punjabhai Thakersy seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then wanted to move the third amendment, but the Mayor did not allow him to do so as he had moved one amendment to postpone the conference the previous day.

DR. DESHMUKH'S AMENDMENT

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh thereupon moved that amendment that the representatives of the Corporation be given a mandate to conduct discussion on following lines only:—

1. That the basis of the discussion should be that town duty on Raw Cotton imported into the City for local consumption is primarily and essentially a Municipal Revenue and that part of its diversion since 1920 for Provincial purposes was by arrangement and agreement, intended to be temporary to meet the special circumstance then existing.

2. That diversion of trade from Bombay is due to the said temporary arrangement, incorporated under Sections 195 A, 195 B 195 C and 195 D of the Municipal Act inserted by Bombay Act XX of 1920 that, it is due to these new provisions of the Municipal Act that the town duties which are normally improved on Raw Cotton intended for local consumption only, are also made applicable to Raw Cotton imported for the purpose of transhipment through the Bombay Port. It is this imposition that has alleged to have caused diversion of trade and resultant loss; hence the Corporation is of opinion that the Sections 195 A, 195 B, 195 C, and 195 D be immediately repealed and thus the temporary arrangement brought about by the Bombay XX of 1920 between the Government and the Bombay Municipality be ended.

3. That town duty on Raw Cotton imported into the City by land and sea for local consumption be retained as Municipal Tax only at half the present rate viz. 8 annas for every bale weighing approximately 3-1/2 cwt. and Schedule H. to Section 192 of the Municipal Act be amended accordingly so as to include Raw Cotton amongst the articles liable to payment of town duties at the above rate when imported from any place into the City for local consumption.

4. That the representatives should also insist upon the reduction of Port charges and railway freight.

Mr. D S Babrekar seconded the amendment.

Mr. D G Dalvi urged the House not to tie the hands of their representatives, but to give them a free scope.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar moved the fourth amendment that a mandate be given to our representatives to the effect that they should press on the Government the fact that unless the Government gave a compensating alternative which would recoup the loss suffered by the Corporation through the abolition of the cotton duty, the Corporation could not agree to the arrangement; tha the Government be requested in future to give sufficient time to discuss such important matters; and that the deputtaion should consistr of the Mayor, the Chairamn of the Standing Committee, Mr. H. A. Lalji and Sir J. B. Boman-Behram

Mr. Y. G. Pandit seconded the amendment.

Mr. Davar said the Corporation had already raised the general tax by one per cent, and Government did not grant them the Terminal Tax. He, therefore suggested that their representatives should go with a mandate.

Mr. L. R. T airsee moved still one more amendment that a committee consisting of the Mayor, the Municipal Commissioner and the chairman of the Standing Committee be sent to the conference. That any agreement arrived at by them shall not be binding on the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner said the diversion of trade had affected the Bombay Municipality the Fort Turst and also the Ry. companies. If the Municipaliy reduced their charges on cotton duty they should find out ways and means to recoup the loss. In spite of the protection afforded to the Bombay mills, 30 mills were closed down. They expected Rs. 9 lacs from the cotton duty this year, but he doubted if they would get that amount. He therefore, suggested that the question should be properly thrashed out by the representatives of the Corporation with the Government.

At this stage closure was moved, and Mr. Tairsee's amendment was carried. Dr. Deshmukh's amendment was lost while other amendments were withdrawn.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

FEAR OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION

MYSTERIOUS MOVES IN CENTRAL EUROPE

VIENNA, Feb. 27

Austria spent the day in alarms whispered beneath the official silence.

MYSTERIOUS TALKS

The situation is already uneasy owing to the expiry of the Habicht ultimatum to-morrow, and the fears of forcign intervention have been complicated by the reports of mysterious communications between Vienna and the Chateau near Brussels, the home of Archduke Otto.

UNWONTED ACTIVITY

A Brussels message in this connection states that unwonted activity is observed in Otto's castle recently, but an official statement from the Castle says the Archduke will not go to Austria.—Reuter.

NO HAPSBURGS.

PARIS.—It is authoritatively stated that the French Government is strongly opposed to the restoration of the Hapsburgs.

CHECK TROOP MOVEMENTS

PRAGUE.—While reports of the movements of the Czechoslovak troops are denied, official circles state that the Government firmly objects the Hap sburg restoration in Central Europe.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 4).

to pay the present wages to their workmen. It is the bad example set by the Bombay millowners that is making the Ahmedabad and Sholapur millowners think that they too could cut down their wage bill and increase their profits. This mischief must be mainly ascribed to the unconditional protection given to the cotton industry by Government whose duty it was to safeguard the interests of labour when it was extending protection at the expense of the consumers to an industry which is by no means an infant industry. The Ahmedabad Millworkers' Union which has been following a policy of isolation from the trade union movement in the country should not also fail to learn a lesson from the present situation. Not only that the adversity of the Bombay millworkers is not the opportunity for the Ahmedabad milloworkers but that the latter will have to share the adversity of the former. the bad example set by the Bombay mill-owners that is making the Ahmedabad and Sholapur millowners think that they too could cut down their wage bill and increase their profits. This mischief must be mainly ascribed to the unconditional protection given to the cotton industry by Government whose duty it was to safeguard the interests of Labour when it was extending protection at the expense of the consumers to an industry which is by no means an infant industry. The Ahmedabad Millworkers' Union which has been following a policy of isolation in the country should not also from the trade union movement fail to lean a lesson from the present situation. Not only that the adversity of the Bombay mill workers is not the opportunity for the Ahmedabad millworkers but that the latter will have to share the adversity of the former.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUNALINI DEVI AND BIHAR RELIEF

Sunalini Devi, the talented artists, has come forward to the succour of unfortunate Bihar. She is announcing her first appearance, at the Royal Opera House, on Saturday (10th March) at 9-30 p.m. and Sunday (11th March) at 6-30 p.m., in order to swell the "Three Papers' Fund," for earthquake relief.

A programme is arranged, consisting of a large variety of selections from the best Indian classical religious and popular songs, and dances—artistic and educative.

By patronising the performance the public will not only pass a pleasant evening in high-class entertainment, but will also be definitely helping a noble cause.

The songs will be in Hindustani and Bengali. The rates of admission are fixed as under:—Rs. 10, 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, and 1-2.

Plans will be open at the Theatre from Saturday, 3rd March, and half of the nett proceeds will be given to the 'Three Papers' Fund' for the earthquake relief fund.

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QUICKLY AND SAFELY BREAKS UP A COLD IN THE HEAD. SIMPLY BREATHE THE VAPOUR FREQUENTLY AT THE FIRST SYMPTOMS.

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A Reward of Rs. 100

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It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage, etc., Rs. 2-7.

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BOMBAY

GIRL MOLESTED IN TRAIN

Magistrate Convicts Victoria Station "Chivdawalla"

PERSISTENT ANNOYANCE

Refreshment Stall Manager Gives Evidence of "Alibi" For Accused.

For outraging the modesty of a young Hindu girl, a servant of the Hindu Refreshment stall at the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway was fined Rs. 150 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

The accused Manilal Piarilal who was a licensed "Chivdawalla" at the Victoria Railway Station, was charged with having on Jany. 18, at about 4-45 p.m, offered a packet containing "chivda" free of charge to a young Hindu girl aged 14, who entrained at the Victoria Terminus Station for Curry Road.

"COME FOR WALK."

The girl alleged that the accused asked her to come out of the compartment and go out for a walk with him and caught hold of her hand. She remonstrated and the accused went away but at every intermediate stations between Victoria Terminus and Currey Road the accused detrained and came on the platform opposite her carriage and winked at her.

The father of the girl who used to come to meet her at Curry Road Station was informed by the girl about the conduct of the accused. The father then reported the matter to the Assistant Station Master and the accused was subsequently arrested at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station at 7 p.m. and charged under Sections 354 and 509 I P C with having molsted the girl and thereby outraging her modesty.

The complainant in her evidence stated that the accused had been molesting her for sometime past and become more attentive on January 15th and 16th last. She then narrated the incident of January 18th which formed the subject matter of the charges against the accused.

"CHEATING" OR "TROUBLING.

For the defence Mr. Birdie called the Assistant Station Master to produce the entry of the complaint made by the father of the girl on January 18, 1934. The entry made by the Assistant Station Master read as follows:—

"Kanjee Ramjee at about 5-30 p.m. handed over a passenger and was telling that he was cheating his daughter aged 14 years....."

The witness was asked to explain the word "cheating". He said that the girl's father was saying that the accused was "troubling" his daughter and so he wrote down "cheating" instead of "troubling."

STALL-MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

The Manager of the Hindu Refreshment stall said that the accused was on duty in the stall at the Victoria Terminus Station on January 15th and 16th from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m, and therefore he did not think the accused had an opportunity to go on the platform on these dates to molest the complainant.

The accused denied the charge and stated in his defence that on January 18 he handed a packet of "chivda" to the complainant in her compartment as she usually bought a packet. On this particular day she refused to accept it and while withdrawing the packet from the compartment his hand accidently touched the hand of the complainant. The accused admitted having gone to Currey Road by the same train but denied having molested the girl in any way. He said that he had gone to Curry Road to attend a cinema performance at Sopari-bagh Road.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused and senterced him as stated above.

GAMBLING CHARGE

Police Raid Alleged Den And Arrest Accused

The Nagpada Police, armed with a warrant from the Dy. Commissioner, raided a room in the first floor of a building on the Ripon Road on Monday evening and arrested Mahomed Chawat Mahomed and nine other Muslims, on a charge of gambling with cards.

By the time the Police entered the room, only a few cards were found lying on the ground and the Police took charge of them with a few chits.

The accused were placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday and were ordered to be bailed out till March 8.

The Gaekwad of Baroda proceeding to the Royal Opera to preside over the Girgaum Girls' School Golden Jubilee, with Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

Mr. P. N. Godhino Honourably Acquitted

Complainant Fails To Substantiate "Mean And Vulgar Allegations"

"The complainant has used his opportunity in the witness box to villify the accused and to indulge in mean and vulgar allegations, which he has failed to substantiate. Had these allegations been proved, they might have done irreparable harm; but not only are they not proved, but they have reflected that and shown the complainant to be a man capable of making the grossest allegations, which he failed subsequently to prove."

Thus remarked Mr. Oscar Brown Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday, in acquitting Mr. P. N. Gudinho, Advocate, Bombay, High Court, who was charged with having defamed Mr. Rustum Velati, by publishing certain imputations concerning him.

Mr. Rustum Velati, who was formerly in the employ of Mr. Gudinho, charged Mr. Gudinho with defaming him by publishing to Hormusji Sorabji the following or words to that effect:—

"The scamp has gone away with my Rs. 30,000/-.

The complainant, in the course of his evidence, made certain allegations against the accused to the effect that he bribed the police officers to stifle prosecutions against the Santa Causa Lottery ticket sellers.

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

The Magstrate, in the course of his judgment, referring to the evidence of Hormusji Sorabji, said that it was highly improbable that a responsible counsel like Mr. Gudinho would have spoken in an irresponsible manner to a total stranger.

Referring to the allegations against police officers, the Magistrate remarked: "The complainant made his allegations with such confidence and determination that it would have appeared like shielding public servants had this point been shut out.

PROVED NOTHING.

"The complainant has been able to prove nothing beyond producing a few counterfoils of cheque books which were in his handwriting in which some cryptic references are made to certain police officers. These entries are made by the complainant and relied on by him. He completely failed to substantiate these grave charges, which should never have been made on such flimsy evidence; and least of all by one who is an accomplice and abettor."

Holding that the complainant has made reckless allegations against the accused, the Magistrate acquitted Mr. Gudinho.

Mr. S. A. Shete defended the accused, while Mr. Jehangir Patel appeared for the complainant.

FOUND NO PLEASURE IN WORLD

Grocer Chooses H. O. H. For Suicide

A Gujarati grocer, "who found no pleasure in the world" and who left his residence on Sunday and wandered about the City, chose the "Bagdad Village" in the H.O.H. Fete, to commit suicide on Monday evening by swallowing opium.

From the evidence recorded by the City Coroner on Tuesday at the inquest held on Kallianji Tricumdas (25), it transpires that Kallianji, who has his grocery shop at Chakla, left his house on Sunday. He did not return home.

On Monday evening, Kallianji was found lying unconscious at the "Bagdad Village," H.O.H. Fete, and was removed to the G.T. Hospital., where he died a little later.

A letter written in Gujarati by Kallianji was found on his person in which he stated that he had committed suicide by taking opium, as he found no pleasure in continuing to live in this world.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide by means of an overdose of opium.

Mr. D V Gokhale, of Poona, delivered on Sunday night, a lecture on "the democratic Swaraj Party" at the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Thana.

The Rajendra Prasad Central Relief Committee Fund now totals Rs. 17,47,897.

CONDITION PRECARIOUS

Dewas Senior Completes 63 Days Of Penance Fast

Dr. Joshi wires from Pondicherry Tuesday's medical statement regarding his Highness the Maharaja of Dewas Senior's penance fast, copies of which have been cabled to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State the Viceroy, Presidents of the Central Legislatures and Law Members.

"Nine weeks' fast penance, with occasional helps of scanty water milk and fruits only, as hithertofore made the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) extremely weak and exhausted as he is on this 64th day of his penance fast. Though less frequently attacked with heart trouble lately, he is naturally apprehensive of the gloomy end, but still resolute in the absence yet of any signs of a complete and final settlement of the whole affair as requested by him. Although nearly two months have elapsed since His Excellency the Viceroy was approached and about one month has passed since the Prime Minister of London was made alive of the whole situation.

While delay merely gives room for adverse and speculative publications affecting his delicate health and the recent peculiar attitude even in connection with interstatal and sociopolitical matters of those primarily responsible, along with persistent interference in religious, administlative and domestic affairs, not only wounds his feelings but vitally aggravates the frailty of his present precarious condition.

HOMICIDE IN SELF-DEFENCE

High Court Reduce Life Sentence To 5 Years' R. I.

On the ground of self-defence, the sentence of transportation was reduced to that of five years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of Nagappa Sidappa Agasa of Bijapur District whose appeal came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court.

The accused who belonged to Kandal village, it was alleged, made indecent advances to a woman, and thereafter remained in hiding for five days. In the hope that his friends had settled the affair, he came out of hiding. On August 16 last as he was passing through the village, he was set upon by a group of seven or eight people including the deceased Mudkappa who abused him and caught him by the shoulder. The accused turned round and stabbed Mudkappa in the heart with a dagger, as a result of which he died.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Against this, the accused appealed to the High Court.

Delivering judgment, their lordships observed that one knew from experience that when these village people set out to beat somebody, out of enmity, the beating was generally a pretty severe one and, in many instances, the victims died. The accused was, therefore, entitled to think that he was about to be severely assaulted, and he was entitled to do something in self-defence.

Their lordships, however, held that the accused had exceeded his right of self-defence, as provided for in the relevent sections of the Indian Penal Code, and had caused more harm to his opponent than was necessary. But in view of the fact that death was caused without premeditation, their lordships altered the charge from that of murder to that of grievous hurt, and reduced the sentence to 5 years' R.I.

CONSTABLE FINED

For Assaulting Municipal Milk Vendor

How a police constable was fined Rs. 30 for inflicting grievous hurt to a milk vendor employed by the Health Department of Bombay Municipality was disclosed in an interesting case before Mr. I N Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum, on Saturday.

The complainant stated that he was passing along the road at Go'pitha where he saw the constable who began to suspect him and abused him, in spite of the fact that he showed him his idente'y badge and the uniform.

Ahmed Nabi, the constable-accused, admitted that he suspected the complainant and marched him to the chawki, but he did not touch him at all and cause him grievous hurt.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment said that it was conclusively proved that the accused voluntarily caused hurt to the Municipal milk vendor Dhondu Keshav and that the accused had been found guilty.

He also thought that the accused might have been carried away by an excessive zeal and that the fine of Rs. 30 would serve, as a sufficient example.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Failure in the Preliminary Examination to the Matriculation is stated to be the reason that led one Bacchubhai Maganlal (22) to jump into the sea near the Kennedy Sea Face on Monday evening and commit suicide.

It appears that Bacchubhai left home early in the evening to learn the results of the examination. He did not return home till late at night and Bacchubhai's consin was informed by some students that he had failed in the examination, and information was lodged at the Police Station.

Later in the evening a boy was found floating in the sea in front of the Parsi Gymkhana, which was later identified to be that of Bacchubhai.

A verdict of suicidal drowning was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Tuesday morning.

Poonaji Devji, a lunatic, who attempted to block the path of a moving car on Sunday morning at the junction of Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road, was knocked down and killed.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest on Tuesday morning.

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

Get it takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

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With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 will be allowed at 1 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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HOLI MID-WEEK CHANGE AT PATHE

The four Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup" shown at the Pathe.

HOLI MID-WEEK CHANGE AT PATHE CINEMA

As a special attraction for Holi holidays Pathe have decided to advance the date of opening "Duck Soup," one of the funniest comedies ever made by Marx Bros. The film opens to-day and will run until Tuesday next. "Duck Soup" is described as a "concoction of gags, girls and music and it aptly justifies its title. The four Marx Bros. have never been funnier and the film will keep you laughing from beginning to end. A Betty Boop cartoon is also included.

SOVIET SECRETARY DEAD

Was Ordered To Return Home

ISTANBUL, Feb. 26.

M. Michin, second secretary to the Soviet Embassy, in Angora, was found dead in a bathroom of the Soviet Consulate.

M. Michin was recently ordered to return home. He had booked his passage and even sent his luggage ahead.—Reuter's Special

EDEN CONFERS WITH IL DUCE

Tells Journalists That He Is More Hopeful Now Than When He Started

ROME, Feb. 26.

Mr. Eden saw Signor Mussolini in the afternoon for one and half hours. He decided to leave for Paris 'en route' to London on Tuesday.

An Official communique states that Mr. Eden informed Signor Mussolini of his conversations in Paris, and Berlin which enabled them to examine afresh the British and Italian memoranda. They found themselves in accord as to the objects to be reached, and in particular on the possibility finding a basis for a general agreement.

Mr. Eden was received by Pope in the morning. He told the British Journalists that he was more hopeful than when he started out as to the chances of a general agreement.

IL DUCE OPTIMISTIC

Berlin and Rome have accepted the British plan as the basis for a negotiation if it is acceptable to other powers.

Only the attitude of France is doubtful. The Government promised to state their attitude on Mr Eden's return.

Sig. Mussolini is very anxious to reach an agreement, and is less pessimistic than the Italian press although he regards the Italian plan as giving a better chances than the British.

GRAND NATIONAL CALL OVER

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The following is the Grand National Callover: 100 to 8 Delaneige (Offered) 20 to 1, bar one offered.—Reuter.

The public subscription fund for Codex Sinaitious purchased by the British Museum from the Soviet Government totals over £35,000.—B.O.W.

SIR F. SYKES ON "WHITE PAPER"

Suggests Thorough Over-Haul Of Administrative Machinery

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In his address to the Conservative India Committee of the House of Commons, Sir Frederick Sykes stated he was agreed on the White Paper, but had from time to time submitted to Sir Samuel Hoare certain suggested modifications which he was sure should be carefully considered before the final decision.

Sir F. Sykes insisted on the necessity of reorganising the existing system before: the introduction of a new constitution, including a thorough overhaul of the administrative machinery, both central and provincial, and the financial solvency in provinces. He stressed the necessity of the Viceroy and the Governors having sufficient information to use their powers effectively and the institution of second chambers in certain provinces.

Sir Rraderick agreed to the proposal to transfer law and order to responsible ministers, both responsibility to be at the centre, and emphasised the importance of active co-ordinated efforts to encourage the economic and social prosperity of the country. He concluded:

"Despite the difficulties, I am sure, if the question is faced with determination courage and faith we shall find a workable solution which will ultimately strengthen the bonds between Britain and India.—Reuter.

DISORDER IN PARIS

One Communist Killed In Fight With Rival Party

PARIS, February 27.

One Communist was killed and several people injured in a fight between 300 left-wingers and a patriotic youth organisation (a strongly Nationalistic Body) after a demonstration by the latter.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TRAGEDY IN PITTSBURGH

Five Persons Killed When Train Plunges Over Bridge

PITTSBURGH, February 27.

At least five persons were killed and a score injured in the derailment of a passenger train near here when the engine and several coaches plunged over a bridge.—Reuter's Special.

PETERSEN DEFEATS CROSSLEY

(SPECIAL CABLE).
CARDIFF, Feb. 27.

Jack Petersen fighting in the third contest of his "Comeback" campaign beat Harry Crossley, the former Light-heavy weight champion, the referee stopping the fight in the tenth round of a fifteen round contest.

Imitations of GODREJ Toilet Soaps.

The boxes as well as the shape and colour of GODREJ TOILET SOAPS are being imitated in several Towns in India by nearly a dozen Soapmakers and Godrej has sought the protection of Law Courts in Bombay and other Towns against such imitations. Buyers of Godrej Toilet Soaps would therefore do well before paying to see that they get the GENUINE GODREJ boxes and cakes of soaps of all varieties.

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ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE PACT

Negotiations For Treaty To Deal With General Commodities

LONDON, Feb. 26.

British Government's reply to the French Government's note with regard to the suggested negotiations for an Anglo-French commercial treaty, is understood to contain proposals that the present duties that are inforce in both the countries should remain, and that the negotiations should begin from that point.

It is also, understood, that the British Government propose that the negotiations should deal with general principles, rather than with specific commodities.

It is learned that except on minor points, the two Governments are agreed with regard to the basis on which the trade negotiations should begin but, it is understood that the talks cannot be initiated for a fortnight or three weeks.—Reuter's Special.

BOXING IN PARIS

Thil Retains Middleweight Title

PARIS, Feb. 27.

In a fifteen round contest for the world's Middleweight Championship Marcel Thil (Holder) outpointed Ignacio Ara of Spain.—Reuter.

NEW IMPORT-EXPORT BANK

Mr. Peek Accepts Presidency

(Special Cable).
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Peek, hitherto a Farm Administrator, has accepted the Presidency of the new Import Export Bank to assist United States trade with Russia.

Mr. Peek has announced that a second bank is being created to assist trade with Cuba a third will be established to deal with other countries for the sole purpose of assisting the Foreign trade of America.

FAMINE IMMINENT IN 'QUAKE AREAS

Rajendra Prasad Issues Stirring Appeal To Public To Send Every Available Help

PATNA, Feb. 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in a statement says:

I visited Monghyr Papri, Sitamarhi, and some other centres of our work. In the towns the question is of erecting semi-permanent building for those who are rendered houseless. The number of damaged and destroyed buildings" The principal towns alone is more than 65,000 and we have to make provision even of 25 per cent. of these which will be occupied by those persons who are unable at present for themselves. We shall require at least seventeen or eighteen thousand such houses, and calculating that each will cost about Rs. 300 we shall have to spend more than 50 lakhs on the semi-permanent structures. I do not include the cost of land to be above this estimate. Lands should be provided by the Municipality or Government or private persons free of cost. In the villages the problem is three-fold rebuilding of houses, reclamation of the land, and feeding the large numbers who have been rendered penniless and unemployed on account of the damage to the land and crops.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

I fear this damage is liable to be underestimated on account of the deceptive appearance of the crops, which look green at present but which will wither as has already happened in some places as soon as the moisture in the land dries up.

The famine conditions in large tracts are fast approaching. From what I saw in Pupri, Sitamarhi, and Belsand Katra, and Sadar Thanas of Muzaffarpur District it appears that food will have to be given to large numbers of people. In one place, I saw some poor women actually living on the pulp to be found inside the shells of snails. That they had been doing that for sometime was demonstrated by the large collection of shells in the neighbourhood of their houses.

I cannot think of a form of famine relief in these areas than employing able bodied men in reclaiming the devastated land.

SERIES OF MISFORTUNES.

Before I had received full information I was under the impression that food and grains would be locally available, but in some parts it appears that there would be a shortage as earthquake has come in the wake of a series of floods and bad harvests The people of the neighbouring District and Provinces can help us also by collection of grains which cultivators and merchants can donate with greater ease than cash.

I would therefore appeal to all generous-minded people to make gifts of grain and all such grain should be sent freight prepaid to the Bihar Central Relief Committee to the stations which we will indicate. No one need however purchase grains for us with the cash collected for our committee. If the purchase has to be made, we can do it better and at cheaper rates.

With regard to the building materials no purchases should be made by donors, but those who can make gifts of materials themselves, will kindly intimate to us and we shall indicate the railway stations to which they may be consigned. The need for assistance is great, and any help in any form is most welcome. We have received some gifts of cloths from some mills. Whatever we have received so far is utterly inadequate, and my appeal to millowners is to make gifts of cloth which should be dhotis, sarees and long cloth pieces, generally of low counts. The coating and shirtings should be limited in quantity.

IN 'QUAKE LAND

Appeal For Funds To Repair Affected Temples

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The Hindu Mahasabha issues the following appeal, signed by His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Maharaja of Kassimbazar, Raja Raghunandan Prasad, Sir Badridas Goenka, Mr. P. R. Das, Mr. Vijoyraghavachariar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Mr. Jagatnarain Lal Mr. Padmaraj Jain and several others.

The earthquake havoc in Bihar is unparalleled in its severity in modern history. It has not only taken heavy toll of lives and property but also damaged and destroyed numerous temples, in affected areas, some of which like Sri Jankisthan Temple, Sitamarhi, are held in high esteem and veneration by the Hindu Public.

It is a sacred duty of the Hindus that having done what is possible for providing general relief to all in true spirit of humanity they should devotea their attention to repair and rebuilding of their damaged temples.

While it is difficult to form a correct estimate of amount of money required at this stage it is nevertheless certain that a large amount of money will be necessary for the execution and completion of this great and important task.

With this purpose in view, we appeal to the Hindus all over India and outside to subscribe liberally to the fund to be known as. "The temple Repair and Reconstruction Fund for the affected areas." &

Donations should be sent to Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Barrister, Patna.—United Press.

CLOTHES WANTED FOR BIHAR

Madras Mahajan Sabha Appeals To Public

MADRAS, Feb. 24 (By Mail)

The Honorary Joint Secretaries, The Madras Mahajana Sabha write:—

"We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of 18 bales of clothes from the following, for the relief of the Earthquake stricken people of Bihar. All the Bales were despatched to Babu Rajendra Prasad for distribution.

Fifteen bales of clothes were collected by the ladies of Mylapore and Triplicane (Maharashtra Association, Ladies Section, Triplicane.)

Messrs. T. R. N Swamy piece goods merchant, godown street, sent three big bales of woolen blankets and Dr. A. Lakshimipathi one bundle of clothes.

EARNEST APPEAL

We earnestly appeal to the piece-goods merchants and the public of Madras to respond to the call of Babu Rajendra Prasad by sending cotton and woolen clothing to the earthquake stricken people of Bihar.

The cold in Bihar, after the earthquake is so severe that many perish for want of sufficient clothing.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha will bear the Railway freight of clothes that may be sent to them by the generous public.

Mr. Shripad Shankar, President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha is working with Rajendra Babu in the stricken area."

INDIANS FROM SUMMATRA CONTRIBUTE

BENARES, Feb. 26.

Pandit Malaviyaji who was to have started for Patna to-day has postponed his departure owing to indisposition.

Pandit Malaviya has received from Indian Merchants' Association in Sumatra, a sum of Rs. 1,740/7/8 towards the Bihar Relief Fund.

The Indian Merchants' of Medan have contributed Rs. 740/7/8.

"ESTABLISH DEBT CONCILIATION BOARD AT BILASPUR"

BILASPUR, (By Mail.)

The local District Council has passed a resolution requesting the Local Government for the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board in this District. A similar resolution was passed at a meeting of the agriculturists of this district which was held on February 18 Owing to an unprecedented fall in the price of rice which is the staple produce of this district, it has become almost impossible for the cultivators to repay their debts. The early application of the Debt Conciliation Act to this district will give timely relief to the Malguzars and the tenants alike.

The paddy crops in the northern part of the Bilaspur Tahsil and southern part of the Katghora Tahsil have been appreciatly damaged by the pest called "Gangaji", consequently the condition of the cultivators of these areas has been rendered hopeless. A deputation consisting of the leading Malguzars and tenants of the affected areas waited upon the Deputy Commissioner nad requested him to partly remit or suspend the rent and land revenue of these villages. In reply to the deputation, hopes have been held out that the question of suspension of rent and revenue as well as the question of establishing a Debt Conciliation Board will be considered and the Local Government would be moved for them.

The meeting of Indian Medical Research Council will be held on March 10 in Delhi.—United Press.

Prominent among the members of Board are Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. D. P. Kaitan, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University and Mr K. C. Roy Choudhuri,—Uniter Press.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Muslim Students' Union was held at the Anjuman-i-Islam School, Bori Bunder, on Sunday evening under the presidency of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

SESSIONS JUDGE QUASHES SENTENCE

Accused Acquitted Of Assault Charge

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Feb. 27.

Mr. Firojsha Dorabji Sanjana, who was charged with extorting a mortgage deed from one Isubalii Ibrahim by causing him hurt, was acquitted on appeal by Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, yesterday.

Mr. N. H. Coyaji, a Bombay Barrister, assisted by Mr. Waman Anant Rege, appeared for the appelant, while Mr. A. V. Chitre, assistant public prosecutor, represented the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused had business dealings. The former was indebted to the latter to the extent of Rs. 63. He was also indebted to Mr. M. M. Karbhari, M-L-C, and was his tenant. He had not paid both of them. Mr. Sanjana, in lieu of his claim, obtained a mortgage of cart and bullocks from the complainant. The Bohra youth later brought a charge of extortion of the mortgage deed and of hurt to him by the accused.

The first class Magistrate, Palghar, convicted the accused on November 20 last on charges of extortion and hurt, and sentenced him till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default three months' hard labour.

FALSE CASE.

After hearing arguments, the judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that he was not convinced that the deed was extorted by the accused from the complainant by causing simple hurt to him as allged. He further remarked: "The Magistrate observes in his judgment that Mr. Karbhari and the accused (Mr. Sanjana) are on inimical terms and that the case would not have seen the light of the day without the aid and assistance of Mr. Karbhari to the complainant. These observations are quite enough to lead to the inference that the complainant has trumped up a false case against the accused.

The Judge, therefore, set aside the order of the lower court and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded to the appellant.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT OKHA PORT

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during January 1934 amounted to tons 3,024 valued at Rs. 5,02,910 consisting of tons 48 China clay valued at Rs. 3,454, tons 84 soda ash valued at Rs. 9,259, tons 248 kerosene valued at Rs 32,132, tons 41 dates valued at Rs. 2,888, tons 317 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued at Rs. 66,239, tons 57 bleaching powder valued at Rs. 5,492, tons 806 sugar valued at Rs. 80,788, tons 686 coal valued at Rs. 10,290, machinary, etc. Rs. 2,92,368.

The total export during the same period amounted to tons 8,330 consisting of tons 2206 cement, tons 472 seeds, tons 5576 salt and tons 76 cotton, etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 12.

The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 13,501 valued at Rs. 7,28,060 consisting of tons 1,799 sugar valued at Rs. 1,85,366, tons 76 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued at Rs. 11,254, tons 6 angles and tees valued at Rs. 344, tons 9,527 coal valued at Rs. 1,71,486, and machinary etc. valued at Rs. 3,59,610.

The total export during the same period amounted to tons 1,893 consisting of tons 1,550 cement, and tons 343 seeds, etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 12.

PRESIDENT YIELDS

Collector's Letter Read At Municipal Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Feb. 27.

At a meeting of the Kurla Municipality held last evening, there was a breeze between the president Mr. M N Patankar and the Councillor Mr. M J Bhatena as to whether the contents of the Collector's letter in regard to the appointment of a municipal engineer be reverted to the board at a stage, when Khan Bahadur Hassanalli Sher Mahomed's motion, to refer the 101 applications for the post to the Standing Committee for selection of a few qualified and experienced candidates and to submit their report, along with the Committee's recommendations, within three weeks, came up for discussion.

The Councillor said that the board should know, before deciding the matter, what the Collector had to say on the subject. The president replied that as it was a demi-official letter he could not reveal the contents at that stage. He denied the allegation that he was delaying the appointment purposely. Ultimately the President yielded to the request of the Councillors and read out the contents of that letter, which said that the selected candidate must be qualified and experienced.

The motion was carried by a majority.

ROADS UNDER BOARD'S CHARGE.

As regards the Collector's letter for maintaining portions of the provincial toll roads within the municipal limits, the board resolved that the municipality was willing to take charge of these roads within their limits from April 1, 1934 and that the Government is requested to contribute to the municipality the amount usually paid to the District Local Board for the maintenance of the roads.

The board then carried another resolution by Mr. Fitwalla to frame a rule for creating additional appointments to the staff of municipal officers and servants in accordance with the schedule which provides that for posts of Rs. 100 and below the Government sanction was not necessary.

Brahman Bhagini Samaj Members' Contribution

The following are the particulars of Rs. 493-8-0 already acknowledged, received by the Central Committee, Joshi Building, Kalkadevi, from the members of Brahman Bhagini Samaj, through Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh:—

	Rs.	a.
Srimati Annapurnabai Deshmukh	101	0
Srimati Yamunabai Apte	25	0
Pagnis Petkar Mandali	21	0
Janakibai Mahajan	11	0
Srimati Shahade	11	0
Srimati Saralabai Koratkar	10	0
Srimati Laxmibai Savlakar	10	0
Srimati Indirabai Gharpure	10	0
Batwadekar,	10	0
Srimati Dwarakabai, Rabde	5	0
Mrs. Saraswathibai Kandekar	5	0
Mrs. Vimalabai Patwardhan	2	0
Ramabai Nathu	2	0
Athavle and Shahade	5	0
Srimati Vitabai Mahskar	5	0
Mrs. Jamnadas Baxi	101	0
Mrs. Hatising	101	0
Mrs. Veermati Natvarlal Desai	21	0
Mrs. Shantagauri Desai	15	0
Srimati Indumati Ishwarlal Desai	5	0
X.	5	0
Small contributions	12	8
	Rs. 493	8

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

FOREIGN DOCTORS NOT WANTED

Bombay Practitioners Urge Prevention Of Immigration

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The Bombay Medical Association, the Bombay Medical Society and the local branch of the British Medical Association have decided to request the Government to prevent or restrict the immigration of foreign doctors into India.

This resolve follows the arrival in Bombay during the last few weeks of between 30 and 40 foreign doctors—mostly Germans who have been debarred by the German Government from practising in their own country.

MORE FOREIGN DOCTORS.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanjee, an official of the Bombay Medical Society, said in an interview with the Associated Press that it was unfair that while Indian and British Doctors were not allowed to practise in Germany, German doctors should be allowed to increase the figures of unemployment in the medical profession of this country.

He added that it was impossible to compete with foreign doctors on equal terms as Indian medical practitioners were legally debarred from advertising themselves but no such restriction could be imposed on foreign doctors.

FOR INDIA'S ADVANTAGE.

On the other hand, one of the German doctors said when interviewed that if India allowed the entry of foreign capital and foreign capitalists and found their entry to her advantage, there was no reason whey she should not find the immigration of qualified foreign doctors to her advantage.

It seems a pity, he said that India should forget her traditions of hospitality and seek to turn out a people who could be really useful to her.—A. P.

"THEY CALL ME A MODERATE"

"But Nationalism In Me Has Not Died Out, Though It Exists In A Different Form," Says Jayakar

POONA, Feb. 25.

"Born in 1920—I mean his political birth—,married to Swaraj Party in 1924, widowed in 1929 and now taken to the high pedestal of ascetic life from where he can look to everything around and below him,——": this was how Dr. G. S. Mahajani, the principal of the Fergusson College, introduced Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who presided and gave away the prizes at the annual prize-distribution ceremony of the College Gymkhana last evening.

The spacious three-storeyed building of the College Amphitheatre was packed to its fullest capacity on the occasion.

Proceeding, Principal Mahajani remarked that loyal to his ideals as a Nationalist Mr. Jayakar had never been afraid of taking a dispassionate view of things and quoted in defence words from Gladstone that "change of opinion in those to whose judgment the public looks for assistance is an evil no doubt; but a lesser evil indeed than those who persist in a course knowing it to be wrong."

REJUVENATION

Mr. Jayakar was accorded a tremendous ovation as he rose to speak.

He began by saying that it was a trying time for him in London to work with old people, and now in India, he was having his intellectual way of rejuvenation by mixing with young people. Speaking as a politician, as he put it, he could not forget this aspect of his life. He wished the students' sports life to develop certain characteristics, especially with a view to develop a typical civic mentality to work the future constitution.

BE A SPORT

"What were the essential qualities of a sportsman?" asked Mr. Jayakar. "There were five or six of them. Oneness for teamwork was the first. It meant the capacity to drown personal differences and working as one body for the success of the whole team."

The speaker regretted the absence of this singular quality among the members of the Round Table Conference and the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Indian representatives would think in compartments, while the British would work for the team.

Next came the great sense of display: loyalty to your captain and obedience with perfect discipline. "Unto thy superior be a corpse" is the key to this quality.

The third essential quality of a sportsman is that he should take all the adverse comment ungrudgingly and without embitterment.

IF YOU DIFFER!

Mr. Jayakar spoke very touchingly on the point.

"My public life provides a very bad example in this case," he said. "In India if you differ and differ openly, comment, abuse, hate, calumny vituperation,—and I can multiply a lot of them—is your lot. We see in our homes servants quarrel on trifling matters as the Diwali Bakshis. We are a servant nation, and as such we quarrel. When we cease to be servants and become the masters of our homes as well, as our servants' mentality disappears, let this unfortunate aspect of the Indian life disappear altogether and a healthy phase develop instead.

SPORT AT DINNER TABLE

"Very few of the Indian journalists seem to have played cricket in their life to achieve this sportsmanlike spirit.

"Let me record here the great esteem I have for Dr. R. P. Paranjapye as a political opponent. He had indeed been a sportsman opponent. Both of us contested the elections; we fought the battle bravely; I was successful and like a true sportsman Dr. Paranjapye dined with me the same night."

"Tenacity was the next quality which the speaker stressed. He was of opinion that the virtue would be the more useful when within two or three years we shall be having our own Government in the provinces with the responsibility of running them."

"Let not defeat dishearten us nor success elate. Defeated once, twice, thrice, four times, we should go on for ever. We have lost the game: no bitterness. Try again," emphasised Mr. Jayakar.

"Nationalism" in me has not died out, though people call me a moderate. It is in me though in a different from." This was the concluding note of the speaker.

Mr. Jayakar addresses the past and the present students of the Deccan College on March 3 on the occasion of their annual gathering.—United Press.

BOMBAY ADVOCATE'S CONFERENCE

"The second session of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference will be held on Saturday and Sunday, 3rd and 4th March, 1934, in the New Civil Courts Buildings at Bhamburda, Poona. Dr. K N Katju, M. A., LL. D., of Allahabad will preside. The work of the conference will commence on Saturday, 3rd March at 3 p m

The Conference will consider and decide such important subjects as the constitution of an autonomous Indian Bar, the abolition of the dual system prevailing in the High Court, Bombay, the constitution of the Indian High Courts, the separation of judicial and executive functions, the establishment of City Civil Court at Bombay, disciplinary jurisdiction as regards political prisoners, the recruitment to the judiciary, the establishment of the Supreme Court, for India, the over-crowding at the Bar and the means to relieve it and so forth.

DACOITS ASSAULT INMATES AND CARRY AWAY VALUABLES

LUDHIANA, (By Mail.)

The village of Achharwal in the Police Station, Raikot was the scene of a serious dacoity at about sunset, when dacoits numbering six, armed with a gun and other deadly weapons modeing their apperance and beseiged the house of one Gajjan Singh, who himself was not in the village.

His wife and a servant were severely assaulted and forced to part with valuables and cash. The dacoits made good their escape before the hue and cry of the looted could attract some of the villagers near the scene of occurrance.

TRAINING GALLOPS

Aurangzebe Shows To Advantage

Jayakumar II Has Improved Very Much

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were done by horses engaged on Thursday:-

RHONIUS (R. Boy) and IRISH RIGHT (Whiteside) galloped 9 furlongs on the tan. Rhonius won by a length and is fit and well.

SEATON ROSS (Obaid) and SAINT AMOUR (Stokes) galloped 5 furlongs on the tan. The latter was better.

TOHUNGA (Marrable) went on easy mile. Moved well.

IRAN (Munro) galloped 10 furlongs on the tan. He finished well.

HONEYDEW (R. Boy) DARK SUN (R. Boy) and PALLA (Walker) galloped 7 furlongs. Honeydew was the best.

SPANISH WISH (Blyth) extended BOMBSHELL (McCarthy) over 6 furlongs on the race track. Fair.

INSOMNIA (Graham) and KNOCKDON (Brace) galloped a mile on the race track. Insomnia won by a couple of lengths.

YOUNG BACHELOR (McCloud) UPTOJINKS (Northmore) FORECAT (Meekings) galloped 6 furlongs on the race track. All are well

RAPHAEL (R. Boy) and INNISKILLING (Munro) galloped 5 furlongs on the race track. They are both well.

AURANGZEBE (Harding) and FAIRFORD (R. Boy) galloped 5 furlongs on the race track. The former won by a neck. Good.

FORMED (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan. Ft.

GRECIAN (Brace) and SILVER LADY II (Graham) galloped 6 furlongs on the race track. Both moved well.

HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS (Brace) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. Fit.

MAYA (Dobie) cantered 6 furlongs. In good condition.

BALLYLINCH (R. Boy) TAM O'SHANTER (Walker) and a stable companion galloped on easy 4 furlongs. Ballylinch was the best.

MOUNTAIN DANCER (Clarke) and ALESIA II (Evans) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. The former was superior.

EVE (Brace) and WOVEN (Graham) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass. The former was superior.

SHAPIR (Dall Acqua) and CARTOON (Blyth) galloped an easy 6 furlongs on the tan. Cartoon finished very well.

THORNHAM (Meekings) ASCALON (Clarke) and DIOS (Obaid) were sent 5 furlongs on the tan. Thornham won by a head from Ascalon. Dios was last.

SOLOMON'S SEAL (Brace) and OVER (Marrable) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan. The former was better.

JAYAKUMAR II (R. Boy) and INQUISITOR (R. Boy) travelled 6 furlongs on the tan. The former has improved.

ABUNDANCE (Harding) MEADOW SWEET (Selby) GENEVA (Dall Acqua) and HATLESS (Bullock) galloped an easy 6 furlongs on the race track. Abundance finished the best.

REDRESS (R. Boy) was sent 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

CHAPEI (Evans) and ROSEVILLE (Simmons) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. The former was better.

ADHBA II (R. Boy) and HATTAMTAI (R. Boy) galloped an easy six furlongs. Both are well.

KURDI (R. Boy) went 10 furlongs. SAINT FORTUNAT (R. Boy) accompanied him over the last mile. Kurdi won easily.

Banco (Blyth) did pacework over 6 furlongs. Well.

SHINIAR (Selby) and THE VICEROY (Obaid) did pacework over a mile. They are both well.

DIWAN (Dillon) covered a mile at about 1|2 pace. Well.

SHOGAT AZIZ (R. Boy) galloped a mile at 3|4 pace. Well.

RED FLOWER (Munro) galloped 5 furlongs. Very well.

ARTIGHRIL (R. Boy) beat a stable companion in a 6 furlongs gallop.

MAL ALLAH (McCarthy) and WALI'AHAD (Selby) galloped 10 furlongs. at 3|4 pace. Mal Allah moved very well.

POMPEIUS (Meekings) did pacework over 9 furlongs. Fair.

AL MANDOOB (R. Boy) galloped 10 furlongs. He is ready.

NICKEL (R. Boy) beat two stable companions in a 10 furlongs gallop. Good.

Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda presided at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Scientific and Literary Society's Girl High School, Bombay, at the Opera House, on Monday evening. Photo shows His Highness with the members of the Managing Committee of School and others.

Acceptances For Thursday's Races

Long Card Of Nine Events Provided Again

The following are the acceptances for the First Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Thursday:—

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE JHELUM PLATE.—Distance—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class II. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys without whips and spurs.

Nickel 9-0; Hamdi 8-12; Talmurlung 8-10; Kurdi 8-10; Hardinge 8-10; Shortcut 8-10; Mal Allah 8-9; Breach 8-5; Riza 8-4; Shamil 8-4; Precious 8-4; Kanda 8-2; Virkumar 8-1; Safi Al Muluk 7-13; Radih Beg 7-13; Par Avion II 7-13; Al Mandoob 7-6.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE LEWES PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for horses in class IV.

Uptojinks 9-0; Sasaby 9-0; Witch Music 8-10, Over 7-4, Alesia II 8-10; Forecat 8-8; Silver Lady II 8-4; Rejoice 8-2; Pomagne 8-2; Philip Sidney 8-0; Geneva 7-10; Hatless 7-0.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE MUMBRA PLATE. (Div. II). Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1933 and for all Arabs in Class II.

Square Deal 9-2; Salladin 8-13; Shogat Aziz 8-10; Shiniar 8-10; The Viceroy 8-5; Murat 8-9; Misyer 8-7; Kolhapur Queen 8-5; Al Natiq 7-13; Grey King 8-4; Aslan Beg 8-4, Injeman II 7-11; Saint Fortunat 7-7; Azroom 7-7; Jinanar 7-4; Kummer 7-4.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. (Div. II.) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses in class III.

Cavern 9-0; Shaphir 8-11; Aurangzebe 8-11; Hollywood Nights 8-9; Woven 7-0; Meadow Sweet 8-9; Dark Sun 8-7; Golden Trail 7-11; Achieve 7-10; Clendennen 7-7; Inquisitor 7-4.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. (Div. I.) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses in class III.

Maya 9-0; Fairford 8-13; Raphael 8-12; Draughtsman 8-9; Clairette 8-7; Eve 8-5; Young Bachelor 7-13; Former 7-11; Bold Bandit 7-10; Mountain Dancer 7-7 Sky Hawk 7-4.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE LEWIS PLATE.—Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300, A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Abundance 9-7; Inniskilling 9-2; Glenlinne 8-10; Cartoon 8-9; Redress 8-7; Betty Boop 8-5; Ascalon 8-4; Solomon's Seal 8-2; Bombshell 8-2; Thornham 8-0; Jaya Kumar II 8-0; Bachelor's Bess 7-12; Willow Glove 7-9; and Chapei 6-12.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE.—Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1933, and all horses in Class II.

Carcon 9-4; Berrydale 9-2; Four Kings 7-10; Heritage 8-7; Ternlet 8-4; Helofalot 8-1; Will Scarlet 7-10; Blackette 8-0; Staff Officer 7-13; Comprehension 7-4; Seaton Ross 7-13; Thracian Prince 7-11; Fourish 7-10; Lignan 7-2; Message 6-12; Zorawar 6-10.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE SCALTBECK HANDICAP.—Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 700. A Handicap for Horses in Class II which have not won a race in that class of over one mile after 31st March, 1933.

Dalymount Park 9-0; Honeydew 8-13; Tohunga 8-12; Zecos 8-12; Saint Amour 8-10; Monreale 8-6; Iran 8-5; Recall 7-12; Rhonius 7-10.

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Division I Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March 1933, and for all Arabs in Class II.

Sarsam 9-0; Hazima 8-11; Pasha 8-8; Rushdi 8-7; Tennyson 8-2; Abdul Malik 8-1; Sumoom 8-0; Fakri Pasha 7-12; Mumrih 7-9 Blue Funnel 7-7; Banco 7-7; Samra Layali 7-6; Black Beauty 7-3.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN GREAT TIDE OF DEMOCRACY

Gaekwar's Tribute To Students' Literary And Scientific Society's Achievements

The Royal Opera House, Bombay, was packed to its full on Monday evening with a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the occasion being the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Students Literary and Scientific Society and the Prize Distribution of the Society's Girls' High School, when His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, presided.

The proceedings began with a prayer and a dance followed by a batch of little girls performing the Japanese Fan and Umbrella Drill. Then came the Gypsy Camp Fire, followed by a Marathi dialogue on "True Education" and the Club Drill, the English Dialogue—a scene taken from Shakespeare's play "Macbeth"—and also the Flute and the Bugle Band. The Committee had arranged a choice and enthralling programme and the items were entusiastically gone through by the students of the school.

MAHARAJA WELCOMED.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President of the Society, welcoming His Highness said that the very acceptance of the invitation was ample proof of His Highness' perennial interest in women's education in India. He deplored the absence of Her Highness the Maharani who was unable to grace the occasion due to unavoidable circumstances, and hoped, that in her absence, His Highness would distribute the prizes.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

K. M. Vazkar then read the Report of the Society, in the course of which it was said, that the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was founded on 13th June 1848, its main object being "to foster healthy tone of mind by insisting that indolence and apathy lead only to moral suicide and by placng in a clear light the same results of self-reliance, the steady progress of self-advancement." After suffering many reverses and passing through varying fortune, the Society was able to hold its own, and to-day it has a High School of its own with about 300 girls on its roll.

His Highness then distributed the prizes.

GREAT TIDE OF DEMOCRACY.

The presidential address of the Maharajah was both an appeal and a message to the womenfolk of India. Congratulating the Society on their achievement His Highness said: "The Women's movement is an important part of the great tide of democracy, which began to flow in the latter part of the 18th century, but which had its beginnings far back in history."

HALLMARK OF MODERN SPIRIT.

Speaking on "What is the modern spirit" His Highness said that the "hall-mark of the modern spirit is its quest for partnership. In the home first, but also in the school, the business and the State, men and women are finding that nothing else will work. This means democracy. And if you girls learn here the passion for truth and the spirit of partnership, you will be fitted for the great as well as for little tasks of life. In its "long littleness" we mortals must achieve greatness, and put on immortality, by its small duties in a great spirit."

The Maharaja concluded by saying that India also needed pioneers and prophets at the present day and a school that could send such people was a "true temple of the spirit."

25 YEARS OF ACCOUNTANCY

Sir Hugh Cocke On Three Stages Of Its Development

A public lecture was delivered by Sir Hugh Cocke on "Twenty-Five Years of Accountancy in Bombay" on Monday evening at the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Chambers, Bombay. Mr. W. Battersby Parks presided. The lecture was followed by a discussion initiated by Mr. R.N. Adarbad, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors.

THREE STAGES.

Sir Hugh Cocke said that Accountancy in Bombay had seen great changes during the last 25 years. He divided the development of Accountancy in Bombay roughly into three different stages. The first was the period before 1913 when the Company's Act was passed. The next stage from 1913-32, the formative period, was a most important one, functioning, as it was, under the Indian Company's Act of 1913, when the G.D.A. Board was established. The third stage, from 1932 onwards, was distinguished by the formation of the Central Accountancy Board under the auspices of the Commerce Department of the Central Government of India.

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED.

The speaker was of opinion that the Accountancy Board took the right line in insisting on proper qualifications and courses of training for public accountants to set up practice.

Regarding the complaint of young qualified accountants that they were not getting jobs or sufficient practice, he advised them not to be disappointed by the present lack of opportunities.

The speaker hoped that with the new Reforms a new and better Company's Act would also be introduced in India.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

The speaker then dealt with professional etiquette of accountants and said that the Accountancy Board was earnest about stopping professional misconduct.

The President, in congratulating the lecturer of the evening said that the lecturer had taken a large part for evolving the Companies Act of 1913, which prescribed the statutory form of the Balance Sheet.

A discussion was now initiated, the President inviting suggestions. Mr. R.N. Adarbad, the Hon. Secretary of the Society of Indian Accountants and Auditors made an outstanding plea for an autonomous body of Chartered Accountants for India, which even small countries possessed.

The speaker also criticised the policy of more or less having members on the Accountancy Board practically for life.

THREE PLAYERS START FOR BOMBAY

Wazir And Amarsingh To Sail With M.C.C.

COLOMBO, Feb. 27.

Out of the five Indian players invited to play in the Indo-Ceylon match three (Amarnath, C. S Nayudu and Dilawar Hussain) left for India by the overland route last night.

Wazir Ali and Amarsingh will be sailing with the M C C by the s.s. "Maloja", to-morrow.

It is understood that all five of them have received invitations to be present in Bombay for the charity match against the M C C.—A. P.

The first meeting of the Medical Council of India which will be held on March 9 in Delhi will be opened by Sir Fazli Hussain and presided over by the Major General C. A. Sprawson.—United Press.

RESEARCH WORK IN GUJARATI LITERATURE

D. B. Jhaveri's Interesting Lecture On Historical Materials

In the last but one of the series on "The Present State of Gujarati Literature" of the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji's Lectures, in the Lecture-Room of the University Buildings, Diwan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri dwelt on the promiscuous collection of historical materials in Gujarati literature, both in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

BEACON LIGHTS.

The unique history of Rasmala, the speaker declared, in the company of Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai of Forbes 80 years ago comprising a period from Ashoka to the end of the Vaghela dynasty, the instructive and interesting edition and the introductory notes of Mr. G.V. Acharya, the examplary Ratnamala written in Hindi and illustrating the history of the old Gujarat, along with the vivid translation of the late Dewan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udayaram, might be regarded as beacon lights for the present generation and for posterity imbued with high ideas of research and rejuvenation of such a stupendously rich literature.

SCOPE OF RESEARCH WORK.

Kathiawar's preservation of coins and documents relating to this literature, the lecturer added the Baroda Museum and the Prince of Wales' Museum of Bombay, which contained important copper plates and inscriptions, the copious archaeological remains stored through the efforts of the H.H. the Maharaja Sir Takhta Singhji containing, as it does, the facsimile copper plate inscriptions, 'parastis' among many other things belonging to the period of the Sah and Gupta dynasties, the assiduity of the pursuits of the late Dr. Jivanji, the unexampled book of "Studies in Parsi History" by Principal S.H. Hadivala, showing how the Parsis had acquitted themselves in the study of literature and completely identified themselves with the Hindu culture, the striking exhibits of the Sahitya Parishad Secretaries at Surat and the tamrapatra, the ardour of the late Bhatia merchant Sheth Purshottam Vishram, the indefatigable labours of Mr. Chandulal Munshi, a relation of Kanyalal Munshi, the interesting treatise on Ahmedabad written by Ratnamrairao Bhimrao, the works of Munshi Abdul Hakim at Surat and the spirit of research by the late Chimanlal Dalal, which had been kept alive by a number of Gujarati students, tended to show the scope and room that could be afforded to the present research workers.

IMPORTANCE OF NUMISMATICS.

After giving a detailed account of the various forts and mosques from times immemorial, he described graphically the importance of numismatics and the interest and importance attached by great persons like Dr. Bhagavanlar Indraji, V.H. Acharya and Rev. George P. Taylor of Ahmedabad and concluded with an appeal to the research workers in Gujarati had to take out the value and avail themselves of the promising future.

KOLAR GOLD MINES OFFICER ARRESTED

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

News is to hand that one of the biggest hauls of gold in the Kolar Gold Fields was made on the night of February 19 (gold amalgamation, weighing about 138 1/2 tolas). It is alleged that the hoarding has been recovered from an iron safe embedded in a wall, belonging to Mr. M. L. Dolding, Assistnat Reduction Officer Nundydroog Gold Mnies. Mr. Dolding, who has been an employee in the mines for several years, has been arrested.

LIQUOR REVENUES GO UP

Education Minister's Reply To Questions In Bombay Council

During the year 1933/34 Government sanctioned the opening of 293 permanent and 164 temporary country liquor shops in the Bombay Presidency.

LIQUOR REVENUES UP.

This information was furnished by Diwan Bahadur Kambli the Minister of Education in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

The Minister of Education also stated in reply to questions put by Rao Bahadur G V Pradhan that the total amount realised at auctions of country liquor shops in the presidency for the year 1933/34 was Rs. 67,85,055 as against Rs. 60,76,215 realised the previous year.

The number of new shops sanctioned for the year was 298, Dharwar topping the list with 47 new liquor shops. The other figures were Ahmedabad 1, Kaira 14, Panchmahal 17, Broach 3, Surat 11, Thana 1, Bombay Suburban District 6, Bombay nil, Kolaba 7, Ratnagiri 23, Kanara 31, Belgaum 31, Bijapur 22, Sholapur 9, Satara 13, Poona 4, Ahmednagar 4, Nasik 1, West Khandesh 23, East Khandesh 30.

RATIONING POLICY.

The total number of gallons of country liquor sold in the Presidency for 1924/25 was 15,82,125 whereas Government had sanctioned rations for the year 1933/34 of 17,65,431 gallons of liquor in the whole Presidency.

Replying to supplementary questions, the Education Minister said that Government had not abandoned the policy of rationing. He admitted that the rations fixed in 1928 were still in force and further reduction in rationing has been stopped. The total consumption fixed in 1928 was however being exceeded.

Mr. P.S. Gangoli asked whether it is a fact that a person ordered to give 'Hajri" to the police daily by staying away from his home under the Special Powers Ordinance is not given bare subsistence allowance by Government.

The Home Member replied in the affirmative.

NO APPLICATION YET.

To a question as to what help is given by Government to such a person who is found to be too poor to maintain himself, the Home Member said Government had not received any application for a maintenance allowance from any person who was too poor to maintain himself.

Mr. Syed Munawar asked will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state:—

(a) whether he is aware that the Western India Turf Club have recently reduced the price of admission ticket to the Second Class enclosure of the Race-course at Bombay;

(b) whether he is aware that in consequence of this reduction a very large number of people of lower, middle and poorer-classes are attracted to races;

(c) whether he is aware that the Third Class enclosure was abolished some years ago in order to prevent poorer classes from going to races;

(d) if so, whether Government intend to abolish the Second enclosure?

Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member replied.—

(a) Yes.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) It was considered expedient at the time to restrict the facilities for betting on the race-course.

(d) No.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Mr. V. A. Surve asked: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government are aware that the cost of conducting the weaving schools in the Presidency, "exclusive of supervision," is enormously increasing since 1912;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Department of Industries is spending nearly 1 lakh and twenty-five thousand annually to maintain the staff;

(c) whether Government have considered the feasibility of abolishing the whole department and transferring its duties to the Collector of Bombay or to the Director of Information or to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as before?

Dewan Bahadur S T Kambli replied:—

(a) The cost of conducting weaving institutions in the Bombay Presidency exclusive of supervision has increased appreciably owing to the increase in the number of peripatetic weaving institutions and the establishment of a Central Hand Weaving Institute for the Presidency at Poona.

(b) In 1933-34 an amount of Rs. 1,21,400 has been provided for expenditure on the staff of the Industries Department, inclusive of the staff at the R C Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

(c) Yes, but they have decided to continue the Department on its present scale and lines.

HYDERABAD POLICE SPORTS

HYDERABAD (Dcn.), Feb. 25.

A large gathering of high officials and distinguished citizens, including Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, Princess Durreshahwar, Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Sir Amin Jung Bahadur and Sir Chenevix Trench, witnessed the annual Sports of the City Police, which were held to-day on the City Police parade ground.

The programme included fourteen events, all of which attracted many entries and produced keen competition.

Sher Khan of the Armed Police carried away honours as the best athlete of the afternoon and won Lt.-Col. Amir Sultan's Cup, while the Challenge Cup (Inter Unit), Relay Race, presented by Princess Durreshahwar was won by the Headquarters Police. The Inter-Unit Tug-of-War was another event which excited keen competition and resulted in a win for the Armed Police.—A.P.

Nagpur.—A pleasant function took place here on Sunday evening when prominent citizens of Nagpur were "at home" to Mr. W. V. Grigson, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, who is proceeding on leave on March 3. Several ladies promient citizens and high officials were present.

A press note issued by the Commerce Department of the Government of Bengal announces the personnel of the Bengal Board of Economic Inquiry.

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ALLAHABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	PATNA	SINGAPORE
AMBALA	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA	SUKKUR
BANGALORE	DELHI	MADRAS	RAIPUR	TRICHINOPOLY
BAREILLY	GAUHATI	MANDALAY	RAJSHAHI	TRIVANDRUM
				VIZAGAPATAM

Lord Brabourne visited the Islamia College at Andheri on Monday evening and was received by the College Principal and Professors.

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ECHO OF HIJLI STATION RAID

4 Bengalis Sentenced To Death And Muslim Gets Life Imprisonment

DINAJPORE, Feb. 27.

Four Bengalis have been sentenced to death, three including a Muslim transported for life, and three others awarded ten years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Hijli station raid on the East Bengal Railway in early hours of October 28.

All the thirteen were found guilty, three having been already sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on their admission of guilt.

Judgment was delivered by a special tribunal at 7-30 this morning.—A. P.

NO HON. MAGISTRATES FOR FRONTIER

Move In Legislature

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26

The early establishment of Khyber University abolition of the institution of honorary Magistrates and separate classification of political prisoners in jails are among the important resolutions of Peer Bakhsh Khan, Secretary of the Independent Party, Frontier Council which are likely to be discussed at the forthcoming budget session which commences on 5th March.—A. P.

ACHARYA GIDWANI INDISPOSED

KARACHI, Feb. 27.

Acharya Gidwany honorary secretary of the Sind Harijan Seva Sanga who intended to proceed to Bihar has been suddenly taken ill in upper Sind when he was touring there on Harijan work.

He has brought to Hyderabad (Sind).—A.P.

C. D. Prisoner Released

BURDWAN, Feb. 25.

Sjt. Promatha Nath Banerjee, a prominent worker of this district was sentenced to 2-1/2 years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, has been released from the Dum-Dum Special Jail at the expiry of his full term of imprisonment.—United Press.

Rani Fights For Rights Of Gadi

DEFIES DARBAR AND DEFEATS STATE FORCES

New Expedition Ordered To Quell Rebellion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

According to the Udaipur correspondent of the "National Call," sensational developments are expected in the case of the Bahadeshwar Jagir in Udaipur State.

The Jaigirdar of Bhadeshwar is believed to have died heirless. The State did not allow Dowager Thakurni to adopt a child and ordered annexation of the said Jagir.

The Rani of Bhadeshwar took offence at this order and sent on ultimatum to the Udaipur State intimating the date on which she will adopt the boy and instal him on the gaddi of her husband.

The Udaipur State thereupon sent orders to Mr. Hakim of Chittorgarh to proceed with necessary forces to Bhadeshwar and stop the adoption and installation ceremony. The Rani of Bhadeshwar also after learning the plans of the State collected her men and relatives and it is said told them that if they were unwilling to defend the legitimate rights of their Gaddi she would come out of the Palace with her lady companions and fight for the cause. The result was that all the people agreed to resist any attack on the rights of the Gaddi.

Accordingly it is reported when Mr. Hakim of Chhitor reached Bhadeshwar with a force of 200 men he was beaten and driven out by the forces collected by the Rani.

Now information has come that on the report of Mr. Hakim of Chittor, the Udaipur State has sent another expedition consisting 500 men under the comand of Mr. M. C. G. Chenvix Trench, I.C.S. to suppress this alleged revolt of the Rani.

FRENCH MINISTER AT KABUL

Presents Credentials To King

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26.

H. M. the King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan has issued a firman ordering 3 days' court mourning consequent on the death of the King of the Belgians. King Zahir Shah has also wired condolence to the Crown Prince.

FRENCH MINISTER.

The French Minister plenipotentiary at Kabul, representing his credentials to King Zahir Shah at Dilkushah palace, Kabul, said he considered it his foremost duty to cement the friendly relations between the Afghan and French Governments and expressed the hope that King Zahir Shah will continue the martyred King's policy of close friendship and show that same consideration and co-operation in discharging his official obligation. The French Minister recalled the happy days King Zahir Shah spent in France and wished all prosperity to Afghanistan during his reign.

Replying, King Zahir Shah assured full co-operation of his Government in maintaining and strengthening the cordial relations existing between the two countries.—A. P.

Bhavnagar witnessed, during the weekend, the opening ceremony of Shri Tapibai Ranchhoddas Gandhi Mahila Chatralaya (Women's Hostel) for the amelioration of the fair sex.

PUNJAB DEPRESSION FILLS UP

Rainfall Will Decrease In Kashmir

POONA, Feb. 27.

The depression over north Punjab has filled up after causing local rain or snow in Kashmir, with a few falls in the Punjab Hills. Thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam and Upper Burma. The temperature is below normal in Baluchistan, and is becoming normal in the rest of northwest India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—

Bhamo, three quarters inch; Lashio, Myitkyina, quarter inch Silcher, Darjeeling three quarters, Shillong half; Sibsagar, quarter; Sonamarg one; Dras quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and thundershowers occur locally in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.—A.P.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Congressmen Prepare For Fight

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

The local Congressmen have decided to-day to contest the next Municipal elections which will in all probability take place in August next. Candidates intending to stand on Congress ticket must sign a particular pledge and must be Nationalists.—A. P.

JUBBULPORE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Result Of Porter Cup Semi-Final Matches

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 25

The second semi-final in the Porter Cup Football Tournament open to British units of the (Jubbulpore) Infantry Brigade was contested between the Duke of Wellington's Regiment from Kamptee and the King's Regiment, Jubbulpore. Within five minutes of play, the local side opened through Jackson, Green for the visitors equalising in as many minutes later.

Both men within the next ten minutes scored again, after which excanges were even the interval arriving with the teams on level terms.

In the second moiety, the King's monopolised the attack, and frequent raids into the visitors territory resulted in Prendergast scoring twice within the last eight minutes of play, the final whistle sounding with the local team passing into the final by four goals to two, where they now meet the 15th Field Brigade.—(United Press).

ARRESTS IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

Nine persons, including the nephew of Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj were arrested this evening, while they were out on their evening "pheri" singing songs and shouting slogans.—A. P,

The meeting of Inter-University Board which commences on March 6 in Delhi will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy and will be presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University.—United Press.

STRIKE SITUATION IN SHOLAPUR

Agents Recruit Labour From Criminal Tribes

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 26.

The improvement in the number of persons who are working in the local mills has been maintained. A number of women who had absented themselves from work, have also returned. Over two dozen women belonging to the Criminal Tribe Settlement have also been engaged as apprentices. Some of the mills are providing free lunch to the workers in the recess hour, as they are unable to bring food along with them owing to the harassment and intimidation of strikers. The situation seems to have eased considerably.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU APPEALS TO PUBLIC

"Forego Luxuries And Respond To Call Of Service"

PATNA, February 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has cancelled his tour to Darbhanga as the roads are reported to be impassable in the affected areas on account of excessive rain. He returned to Patna this evening.

In the course of an appeal to the people of the unaffected parts of Bihar he calls upon them to help their less fortunate brethren of the affected parts. He suggests to them to forgo luxuries and festivities and other amusements and respond to the call of service and sacrifice for their afflicted brethren of North Bihar.—A.P.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Budget Fails To Influence Prices

SUGARS QUIET AND CEMENTS STEADY

Bombay, Feb 27.

The Share Bazar ruled very steady with a good enquiry for mill shares which ruled very steady and closed at a rise of about Rs. 5. Tata Steel shares ruled quiet but steady while Cement shares remained very steady with a moderate business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Feb 27

Bombay Dyeing 757 56
Century 208 6
Central India 237 33
Colaba 76
Crescent 8
Fazalbhoy 10
Kohinoor 127 26
New Great 117 16
Pearl 2-8
Simplex 82
Swadeshi 161 60
Bundi 27-6 2 5
I Cement 317 10
T Steel Defd 202 200-1
T Steel Ord 53-8 2 53
B Steam 266
B Burma 417 16 15
Tata Hydro 145
Andhra 1361 60
Tram ord 140
Tata Power 933 31

On the whole the undertone of the market was steady and operators were inclined to await the Budet this afternoon when the Bazar will re-open for trading for one hour.

TEXTILE MILLS,

Bombay, Feb. 27.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	756 4
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	206 4
100 Central India	233 2
100 Colaba	78 0
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	8 8
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D. Sassoon	0-2 3
100 Elphinstone	2 0
250 Fazal	10 0
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	106 14
1000 Hindustan	1,640 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 14
100 Indore	112 8
100 Khatau	55 0
100 Kohinoor	126 4
250 Laxmi	750 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	530 0
250 Model	47 8
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	116 14
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
250 Pabani	3 8
250 Pearl	2 8
100 Phoenix	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2600 0
50 Simplex	82 8
100 Swadeshi	160 0
100 Swan	29 0
25 Tata	15 0
500 Vishnu	1437 8
1000 Western	731 4

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	91 0
25-50 Central	24 6
500 Imperial	1260 0
125-500 Imp. Country	312 8
50-100 India	103 0
5 Union	4-8-6

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	27 5
70 Gwalior	85 0
250 Indian	310 0
40 Katni Def	1117 8
100 Katni Ord	282 8
75 Okha	155 0
100 Punjab	17 4
100 Sahabad	293 2
70 United	66 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	10 14
15-75 New India	26 6
200 Oriental	3650 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 15

ELECTRIC

10 Ahmedabad Old	141 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1360 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	140 0
100 Bom. Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	145 0
1000 Tata Power	931 4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantej	787 8
100 Ahr. Patty	114 0
100 C. Province	80 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	83 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	78 8
100 Pachora Jamner	77 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	31 4
500 Tapti Valley	742 8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	16 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	200 10
75 Tata Steel Ordy	53 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	186 4
50 Belapur Sugar	171 4
100 Bombay Steam	266 4
125 Bom. Burma	415 10
50 Bom Burma Contry	144 6
3sh. Br. B Petrol	2-8-6
60 Bombay Telephone	86 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	130 10
100 Ind Radio Def.	508 12
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	460 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 3
30 Tata Construction	59 8
25 Tata Oil	18 2

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	461 4
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	479 8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T.F.)	131 4
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7½ per cent Tata Power	1260 0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163 14
1½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	115 4
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Broach A-May Op. 206 1/2; Highest 206 1/2; Lowest 203 3/4; Closing 203 3/4.
Broach J-Aug Op. 212 1/4; Highest 212 1/4; Lowest 210 1/4; Closing 210 1/4.
Oomra March Op. 180; Highest 180; Lowest 177; Closing 177.
Oomra May Op. 181 1/2; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 178 1/2; Closing 178 1/2.
Bengal March Op. 138 3/4; Highest 138 3/4; Lowest 134 3/4; Closing 134 3/4.
Bengal May Op. 143; Highest 143; Lowest 138 3/4; Closing 138 3/4.
Bengal July Op. 146 3/4; Highest 146 3/4; Lowest 142 1/2; Closing 142 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A-May Rs. 9
Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 26

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 26.

Spot Silver	45 7/8—1/2c
March Delivery	45.85.—57c.
May Delivery	46.47—47c

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 26

Silver.—Market quietly steady.

Spot	20-3/4
Forward	20-7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16/5

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 26

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India ..	48-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. ..	113
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	63-1/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	89-1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	109-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	78-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	109-7/8

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb 26

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	228-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London. Feb. 26

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 26:—
C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7.
C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.
C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/7.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb 26.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Mar. sellers 18
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Feb Mar. sellers 18
Wheat, South Australian, parcels Feb. sellers 21/3

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 26.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dal. dol.	22
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6	
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	2
Electric Bond Common	16 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	44
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	50
Consolidated Gas	39 1/4
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. & Tel.	121
Western Union Telg	57 1/2
Radio Corp.	7 3/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	42 1/2
New York Central	37 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R R	30
Erie R R	20 1/2
Pennsylvania R R	34
Union Pacific R R	126
Great North Pfd.	27
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	45
Distillers Seagram	20
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	73
Int. Tel. & Tel.	14
Bethelehem Steel	44
United States Steel	54 3/4
American Smelting	44
Noranda Mines	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	37 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	20
Goodyear Tyre	39
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	31
Socony	16 1/2
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	14
United Light & Power	4
Chase Bank	20 1/2
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	490
National Distillers	26
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40
Goodrich Rubber	16
Alaska	20

Market has fallen sharply to-day but we think the fall has been rather overdone and some recovery seems probable.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

Bombay, Feb. 26.

New York—Lieverpool:—Liverpool New York May 106 at Cross Rate 5.08 1/2.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 203—Liverpool May 6.12 Rs. 63 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 203—New York May 11.91 Rs. 57 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.08 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The local Silver market was irregular to-day and operators are awaiting Budget proposals as it is generally believed that the import duty will be reduced by about 33 per cent. and prices are based on this expectation. This is not an unusual expectation as every year at this the market is full of rumours.

To-day the market opened at Rs. 61/14 and declined to Rs 61/8 but later on prices steadied to Rs 61/10. The Gold market was quiet but steady.

There was no change in the market as reduction of import duty was generally expected.

	Rs. as D.
Ready Silver	54 14 0
March Settlement	60 10 0
April Settlement	61 0 0
Ready Gold	33 12 3
March Settlement	33 12 3
April settlement	33 12 6

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb 26.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

January 1934	—
March 1934	8.70
May 1934	8.68
July 1934	8.67
October 1934	8.38
November 1934	8.39
December 1934	8.40
F G. F. Spot	8.98

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Feb. 26

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3/8.

SEEDS.
London, Feb. 26

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed Coris, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £9-2-6

LINSEED
London Feb. 26.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £11 0-0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton Mar./Apl. sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £11-3-9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Feb. 26,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Mar. sellers 18/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 19/0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 26

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. sellers 4-17/32.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 27

On Monday the New York cotton futures market recorded a sharp drop of 26 points owing to uncertain outlook of the Bankhead Bill. The latest amendment to the Bill is to keep the production around 10 million bales and reduce the amount of penalty for any surplus. It is also reported that the Bill in the new form will not be effective. The market opened at a decline of 11 points with May delivery. There was scattered buying which resulted in a small recovery of one point and the market reached the highst level of the day when May was quoted 12.07. At this level there was tired long liquidation. Wall Street market was weak and in the absence of any support prices declined further 16 points and May delivery rearhed the lowest level of the day 11.91. During the last hour there was only scattered business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a net decline of 21 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points to 12.10c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 20 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 26 points to 11.88c.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Fears that the Bankhead Bill will be ineffective, continued weakness in Wall Street over the Federal Control Bill, uncertainty in the European political situation and expectation that the curtailment in the civil works expenditure in America may effect trade, caused heavy liquidation both by Wall Street and Far Eastern interests. According to the latest Washington news the House Agricultural Committee has tentatively amended the Bankhead Bill to provide a tax-free crop of 10 million bales instead of the original 9-1/2 million. The Committee has also changed the tax from 75 to 50 per cent of the market value and would authorise the Secretary for Aguriculture to withhold 10 per cent of an individual States' allotment to provide for new land population shifts and other adjustments. Any further decline may bring out stoploss selling but we believe purchases on such weak spots are advisable for a quick turn in view of the sustained trade improvement in America and the Administration's determination to raise prices to the 1926 level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest (10.5 a.m.)	12.07—.10
New York May Lowest (1-31 p.m.)	11.91—.26
Liverpool May Hight (10-15 a.m.)	6.25
Liverpool May Lowest (3-45)	6.17

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. M. & B Stern, Liverpool:—

Cause of decline fear of ineffectiveness of revised legislation of Bankhead Bill.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Market has an easier undertone and acts as if tired; demand is not sufficient to sustain the market; there is less confidence in higher prices.

New York.—Prospective revision Control Bill impairing confidence.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-dya the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Reported Bankhead Bill will be drastically modified allowing maximum production of ten million bales with much smaller penalty on surplus so as to make legislation constitutional.

Liverpool.—Long liquidation. Market awaiting developments Washington. Bearish.

New York.—Market acts tried with little speculative or trade interest. Bankhead Bill still uncertain.

New York. Further liquidation pending hearings Bankhead Bill and weakness outside markets.

New York.—Uncertainty Bankhead Bill and less favourable internal politics inducing liquidation. Prefer purchases on decline.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cables:—

The Garside Cotton Service New York:—

America cloth market quiet due storm and Holiday. Sales below production. Prices firm. Mill position best in months. Activity stepped up recently now at September level.

From their Liverpool Agents:—

Understand Bankhead Bill being amended to permit free ginning ten million bales instead of 9 1/2 with taxation excess production reduced. We do not like manner this Bill is being handled and think passage even as amended far from assured. Market look vulnerable as present prices discount ten million. Prefer run square meantime.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-34 a.m.: Lacks incentive, some Bombay selling of distant months.

9-02 p.m.: New York: Long liquidation, unsettlement outside market, uncertainty of Crop Control Legislation.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 26.

March 1934	11.81—21
May 1934	11.91—26
July 1934	12.05—25
October 1934	12.20—24
December 1934	12.32—22
January 1935	12.35—23
Spot	12.10—30

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled easy on Monday on increased selling by Bombay for distant months. There was a marked absence of any buying and uncertain outlook of the Bankhead Bill influenced long liquidation.

The market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points and in the absence of any fresh incentive prices sagged on long liquidation. Later on there was Bombay selling limited off-take and local liquidation which resulted in a further decline. Prices fluctuated within a range of 8 points during the day and finally closed at a net decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.58d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures also ruled easy in sympathy with weakness in American cotton and closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points. At the close March was quoted 5.05, May 5.01 and July 5.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also easy and Sakels futures closed at a loss of 16 to 11 points with spot cotton 9 points down to 8.98d. Uppers futures were easy and declined 10 to 11 points with spot cotton 7 points lower at 7.08d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market ruled week on increased long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 23 to 30 points while Ashmouni futures lost 16 to 14 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 26.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations,	To-day's Price.
February 1934 ..		6.21—12
March 1934	6.25	6.20—11
April 1934		6.19—10
May 1934	6.21	6.18—10
June 1934		6.17—10
July 1934		6.16—11
August 1934 ..		6.15—11
September 1934 ..		6.15—10
October 1934 ..		6.14—11
November 1934 ..		6.15—10
December 1934 ..		6.16—10
January 1935 ..		6.16—10
February 1935 ..		6.16—10
Middling Spot ..		6.58—95

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb 26.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.40
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.05
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.2
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.03
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.18
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.33
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
Superfine	4.03
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.93
Fine	4.03
Superfine	4.13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 26.

March 1934	11.78—20
May 1934	11.87—27
Spot	11.88—26

NEW YORK.
New York Feb. 26

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May	12.01
July	12.16
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.89
May	12.02
July	12.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 26

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 26.

Berlin	12.86
Amsterdam	7.57
Brussels	21.83
Madrid	37.62 1/2
Milan	59.62
Berne	15.76 1/2
Paris	77.40
Prague	122 75
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.08 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 27

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 26-2-34 1933-34 6430000, 1932-33 7173000
Receipts yesterday 26-2-34 1933-34 11000 1932-33 11000
Exports to date 26-2-34 1933-34 5513000 1932-33 5591000
Stock at Ports 23-2-34 1933-34 3482009 1932-33 4648000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-2-34 1933-34 1844000 1932-33 2014000
Stock at Liverpool 23-2-34 1933-34 1056000 1932-33 890000
Visible Supply 23-2-34 1933-34 8098000 1932-33 9368000
Quantity in Sight 23-2-34 1933-34 9925000 1932-33 10746000
Quantity out of Sight 23-2-34 1933-34 8380000 1932-33 8182000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
London Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Feb Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 April.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 March/April.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 264
Banks selling T T 262
Banks buying T T 260 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 102 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 1/2 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 27th inst.
London/Paris 77.43 26th inst.
London/Belgium 21.84 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.78 26th inst.
London/Italy 59.62 26th inst.
London/Berlin 12.87 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 26th inst.
London/New York 5.08 1/4 26th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.58 26th inst.
Java/London 7.55 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-16-6 24th inst. £6-16-5 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 24th inst. 20 3/8 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 5/8 24th inst. 20 7/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 3/8 24th inst. 45 7/8 26th inst.
LondonDiscounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c 24th inst. 15/16 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 24th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

Following a decline of 26 points in New York futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202 for Broach A/M delivery. There was a marked absence of any selling and under scattered short covering prices improved to Rs. 203/12. At this level there was renewed selling which depressed prices to Rs. 202/12. The undertone of the market was easy. There is less inclination to buy and the general feeling is against the market.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 202/12.
Broach J/A Rs. 209/4.
Oomra March Rs. 175/8.
Oomra May Rs. 177/4.
Bengal March Rs. 133/8.
Bengal May Rs. 137/8.
Bengal July Rs. 141/4.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th February 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,73,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-7-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-7-6 received approximately 85 per cent. The total amount of accepted tenders was as 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-1-4 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 6th March 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 9th March 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 28th February to Monday, the 5th March 1934 at Rs. 99-8-0 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediate may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 21st to the 26th February 1934 amounted to Rs. 9,25,000

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

During the week ending the 24th February 1934:

Sterling purchased in India 1,334,000

From 1st April 1933 to 24th February 1934:

Sterling purchased in India 37,881,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April 1933 to 24th February 1934 5,000,000

Total during the week ending the 24th February 1934 1,334,000 and from 1st April 1933 to 24th February 1934 32,881,000.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.

	1st Sept to 22nd Feb	Yesterday. This year.
Europe	100	215,839
Japan and China	7,726	229,235
Coast Ports	50	8,672
Up-country by Rail	.....	58,037
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	23,504
Total	7,876	535,287

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Deb. 27.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ p.c. G P N Sett	86/9/0
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	86/9/6
4 pc 1960/70 Sett	100/8/6
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	100/10/0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114/10/0
5 p.c. 1945 Cash	114/11/0

TAXFREES.

4 pc 1953/63 Mysore	100/4
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113/12
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6½ pc 1935 B D L	106/2/0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	96/1/0
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/6/0
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	106/12/0
5 pc 1939/44 Cash	106/14/0
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	107/6/0
5 pc 1935 Cash	103/8/0
5-1/2 pc 1938/40 Cash	107/12/0
6-1/2 pc 1935 T B	105/10/0

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 pc B P T 1974	96/2
4 pc M. Deb. 1974	95/4/0
5 pc M. Deb. 1959	106/8/0
6 pc M. Deb 1954	118/8/0
6 pc K. P. T. 1956	118/8/0
6½ pc B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

3 1/2 per cent. Paper opened to-day at Rs. 86/6 and after declining to Rs. 86/5 prices improved to Rs. 86/9.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 27

200	B Karsandas	Katol	15 on
100	B Karshandas	Katol	13 on
50	Toyomankwak	Satonu	5 off
50	Breul and Co.,	Telhara	177
100	N Nagshi	Shegaon	176
200	Breul and Co.	Rajputana	162
100	Motiram Vaghji	Arandol	158/10
100	P Crystal and Co.,	Samluya	14 on
200	Breul and Co.	Hausi	8 on

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 27

M G—
Bengal U P superfine 147; fine 144; F G 141; good 137
Punjab sup 147; fine 144; FG 141; good 137
Rajputana sup 147; fine 144; FG 141; good 137
Oomra No. 3 extra superfine 183; sup 180; fine 178; FG 175
C P No. 1 extra superfine 196; sup 193; fine 191 FG 188
C P No. 2 extra superfine 189; sup 186; fine 184; FG 181

After the receipt of the Budget the market reopened in the evening. Sugar shares were a shade easy owing to imposition excise duty while Cement shares ruled steady. However there was nothing in the Budget to make any marked change in prices.

Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 7 points. The local market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 201/12
Broach J/A Rs 208/8
Oomra March Rs. 174
Oomra May Rs. 175/8
Bengal March Rs. 133
Bengal May Rs. 137/8
Bengal July Rs. 141/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Feb 27

	Bales.
Khandesh	412
Central India	734
Barsi-Nugger	1,761
Hyderabad-Gaorani	357
Berar	2,224
Central Provinces	744
Dhollera	963
N W Provinces	1
Rajputana	489
Sind-Punjab	1,009
Broach	6,264
Coompta-Dharwar	67
Total cotton	14,945
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,915
Linseed	18,694
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	505
Gingellyseed	1,419
Groundnuts	20,826
Castorseed	6,258
Rice	22,925
Myrabollams	3,783
Cottonseed	7,074
Gram	1,125
Joowar	1,390
Barley	1,056
Bajree	767
	Tons.
Coal	1,546

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Feb 27

Market quotations:—
Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 25/9; Lowest Rs. 25/8/6; Closing 25/13; Clearing Rs. 25/12
Groundnut seeds February delivery Clearing Rs. 21/14
Groundnut seeds May delivery Opening Rs. 23/6; Closing Rs. 23/8/6; Clearing Rs. 23/8

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 27th day of February 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934
8-0 Rs. 202/12
10-30 Rs. 203
12-30 Rs. 204
2-30 Rs. 203
4-30 Rs. 202/4
5-0 Rs. 202/8
April-May
Highest Rs. 204/4
Lowest 202

ROOM RATES

On account of Holi holiday our bazar will be closed at 2-30 (B.T.) tomorrow, and will be entirely closed on Thursday on account of 'Dhuli-Padva.'

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Feb 27

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 235 per ton
Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 34 lbs Rs. 16 per case
Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 54 per ton

Latest Commercial News

SMALL RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 5 Points Up

STEADY TONE IN GOLD BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Commodities Quiet But Steady

Bombay, Feb 27

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar cross rate was slightly easy and the sterling franc cross rate witnessed only minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY AFTER OPENING WEAK

A feeling of pessimism was seen inthe New York Cotton market at the opening time but thereafter the market ruled steady on account of foreign demand. Wall Street buying and some short covering.

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER.

London Gold prices were slightly better to-day but silver prices witnessed a further decline but the closing tone was steady.

BETTER TENDENCY IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet with moderate business. A slightly better tendency marked Chicago wheat. Argentine linseed ruled dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN STEADIER.

—The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day steadier at £89 3/8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, Feb 27

Previous closing rate	11.91
To-day's opening rate	11.78
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing rate	11.96
Difference	+.05

Broach Expectation ..... Rs. 202-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, Feb 27

Previous closing rate	6.18
To-day's opening rate	6.11
Difference	.07
To-day's closing rate	6.08
Difference	—.10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 27

The feeling of pessimism is still pronounced in the New York cotton market. Tentative modifications in the Bankhead Bill, speculative liquidation and poor Liverpool cables contributed to opening the New York market at lower levels than the previous closing.

Trading in May commenced at 11.78 i.e. 13 points lower but the market soon regained some strength on foreign demand and Wall Street buying and May improved to 11.88. At this level some short covering evidenced and price further rose by 3 points to 11.87 thereafter trading was quiet.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.96 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 27

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (unquoted) 11.75/11.71
May (12.06/12.05) 11.78/11.77
July (12.20/12.18) 11.93/11.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool Feb 27

The following were the rates at 12 15 p m

American March (6.26) 6.13
American May (6.23) 6.11
Egyptian March (8.78) 8.54
Egyptian May (8.76) 8.53

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 27
10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton market opened with a decline of 13 points, Broach A-M changed hands at Rs. 201-4 and thereafter recovered to Rs. 201-8. The Liverpool Market closed with a decline of 10 points. The tendency was easy in the absence of any bull support.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 27

	Since 1st Sept.
Bengal Superfine	149 .....
Bengal Fine	146 .....
Bengal FG	142 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G	142 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	192 .....
Nagpur Savner Fine	192 .....
Pundhurna Fine	184 .....
Yeotmal Fine	183 .....
Arvi Fine	183 .....
Ellichpur Fine	183 .....
Amraoti-Berar Fine	179 .....
Khamgaon Fine	178 .....
Mulkapur Fine	172 .....
Khandesh Fine	170 .....
Jalna/Sailu Fine	170 .....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	179 .....
Broach Fine	209/13 .....
Punjab/American	223 .....
Punjab/American mix	211 .....
Cambodia	 258
Miraj/Sangli	 173
Compta Good	 183
Kampala	 338
Manza	318 .....

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 27

Previous closing	5.08 1/2
To-day's closing	5.06 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	5.08 1/8
To-day's opening	5.08 1/2
To-day's closing	5.07 3/8
Difference	+.00-3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	77.40
To-day's opening	77.34
To-day's closing	77.16
Difference	—.24

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 27

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 308-1/2. Later it receded to 507-3/8.

The closing rate was 5.07 3/8

Franc opened at 77.34 and remained steady within a range of 5 points.

The rate finally closed at 77.16

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 27

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 3/16d	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 7/16d	29 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 27

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz	£6-16-5	£6-16-7

BULLION

London, Feb 27

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold £6-16-5) £6-16-7
Silver (20 3/8d) 20 3/16d

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 27

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 27
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.82 3/4) 5.82 3/8
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96
London on Milan (59.75) 58.87
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8) 1-4 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 27

The Bullion market was fairly active to-day. The Silver opened at Rs. 55/10 and Rs. 60/12 for ready and Fagan delivery and later declined by six annas in the first settlement following quite Shanghai advices and later it improved to Rs. 60/11 on covering and profit-taking. After the announcement in the Indian budget of the reduction of the import duty by Rs. 5/13 per hundred tolas, the silver market remained steady but prices again slightly declined on liquidation and profit-taking and closed quiet at Rs. 54/12, 60/7 and 60/11.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/11, 33/11/3 and 33/11/9 for ready, Fagan and Chaitre delivery. Prices improved in the absence of sellers and quiet sterling rate and closed with 33/13/9 33/14 and 33/14/6

Three Arts Social

Three Arts Social will be held at 6 p.m. to-day, at Aiwane Rafaat—the guest of honour being the Persian Admiral, Persia. The entertainment includes the well-known M.-G.-M. Film "Love Trapped" at 6-30 sharp and Nautch songs by Shamsad Naseem and others.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 27

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at for March 50-1/2, for May 52-5/8, and for July 54-5/8 i.e. 1/4 penny lower than Wednesday's closing. Demand was moderate.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Feb 27

Chicago wheat showed a slightly better tendency to-day and prices were steady at 86-1/4 84-5/8 and 85-1/8. Business was moderate.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Feb 27

Chicago oats market was quiet with May at 34-1/4 and July at 33-3/4. Demand was poor and prices declined.

Rye was traded at 49-3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 27

Argentine linseed market was dull. May was quoted at 12.17.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 27

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£227 3/4) £227 1/8 barely steady
Lead (£11 11/16) £11 5/8 quiet
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) £35 to £36
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11 1/2) 2-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Mar-April (£16 1/2) £16 1/2 sellers.
Dundee Feb (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
Lightning Feb (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (4 31/32) 4 15/16 paid and buyers April-June (5 1/32) 5 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11-1/4) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar h-April (£11) £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/8) £9 1/8 sellers

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb 27

Receipts into Bombay

In full-pressed bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	412	190,674
Central India	734	134,934
Barsi and Nagar	1,761	123,473
Hyderabad-Gaorani	357	33,833
Berar	2,224	253,689
Central Provinces	744	65,717
Total Oomras	6,232	802,320
Dholera	963	13,301
N W Provinces	1	6,591
Rajputana	409	25,310
Sind-Punjab	1,069	103,169
Broach	3,264	123,691
Coompta & Dharwar	67	10,163
Westerns-Northerns	.....	4,316
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	5,979
Persian	.....	924
American	.....	20,437
Egyptian and African	.....	56,477
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	14,945	1,178,702

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE GENERALLY QUIET

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES PARTICULARLY FAVOURED AGAIN

Sugar Firmer With Good Business

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 27

The Stock Exchange generally was quiet but several good features were evident notably Great Western Railway Ordinary at 62 1/4, and Dehavilland Aviation at 55/6.

Giltedged securities were also particularly favoured again, although most prices finished rather under the best ones.

Commodity markets after early dullness responded to improved American advices, sugar particularly closing firmer with good business.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day steadier at £89 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 27
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet. Giltedgeds were very firm. The tendency was undecided in Industrial generally Internationals were easier chiefly on Wall Street.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£78) £78 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 XD) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) 110

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 12 5/8) dol 12 3/8
International Holding (dol. 2 1/4) dol. 2 1/4
Hydro-Electric (dol. 7 3/8) dol. 7 3/8
Electric Marine Insurance (25-1 1/2) 25/6
Princhin John (35/8) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34 7 1/2) 34/3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-3) 94-0
Swadeshi Match (9-8) 11-0
Dunlop Rubber (47 7 1/2) 47-4 1/2
University Ordinary 24-4 1/2) 24-3
Ford Motors (27-3) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (10 3/4) 10 3/4
British-American Tobacco (119 4 1/2) 118-8
Cameras 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£119-0) £118-9
P and O S N Co Def (17-6) (17-7 1/2
Distillers (86-9) 86-0
Bradfords Dyers (16-3) 16-6
British Colanese (14-6) 14-4 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (61 7 1/2) 61-3
Courtaukis Ordinary (49-0) 49-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-3) 14-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-0) 9-0
Inter Nickel (23-0) 22-10 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

Currency Dept. Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on the 22nd February 1934 is given below:

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation 1,77,14,90
Reserve Coin and Bullion:
Silver coin in India 87,74,61
Gold bullion in India 37,47,85
Silver bullion in India 11,49,39
Securities (purchase price) in India 40,43,05

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 27
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 1/4) £77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/4) £89 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1/2 p.c. dis.) 3/8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/2) £110 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/63 (£110 3/8) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (31-6) 30-7 1/2
Doran Tea (57-6) 58-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (11-0) 11-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-3) 20-3
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 28-0

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (63-9) 63-9
Burma Corporation (14-9) 14-6
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
East anRd Proprietary (44-9) 45-3
Rand Minse (126-3) 126-3

OIL SHARES

Veneuzela (37-6) 36-10 1/2
Anglo-Persian (51-10 1/2) 51-3
Burma Oil (82-6) 81-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (11-7 1/2) 11-6
Shell Transport (54-4 1/2) 53-9
Royal Dutch (23 1/4) £23 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£60) £61 1/2
L M S Ord (£26 3/4) £26 3/4
L N E R Defd (£10 1/4) £10 1/8
Southern Defds (£24 3/4) £24 7/8
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126) £126
London Board "C" Stock (£82 1/2) £82 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 27

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol 38) dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15) dol 14 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 55) dol 55 1/2
U S Steel (Preference) (dol. 93) unquoted

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

February 27.

Aungban, Bulckley, Rangoon.
Jalamohan Jackson, Bassein.
Rizwani Leck, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

February 27.

Gorgistan Peeps, Port Said.
Rinila Johnson, Calcutta.
Col de Lance Ramondi, Trieste.

February 28.

Bankura Davis, Busrah.

LOADING.

February 27.

Steamer St. Andrews for Hamburg.
Steamer Nardana for London.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.

S.S. Aungban:—The B I S N Co's steamer Aungban, arrival in harbour on Tuesday from Rango: with a general cargo and kerosene oil.

S.S. Jalamohon:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalamohan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice and paddy.

S.S. Rizwani:—The T M Co's steamer Rizwani, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

S.S. Gorjistan:—The Messrs. Strauss Co's steamer Gorjistan, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general—same bottom cargo.

S. S. Rinda:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rinda sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Col de Luna:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Col de Luna, sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

S.S. Mantua for London:—2 bales animal skins A A Hirjee & Co; 2 bales animal skins A L Hassam; 2 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

S.S. Nardana for Middlesbro:—1000 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Manchester:—63 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S.S. Tranenfels for Humburg:—500 bags peas M Bhuta and Co; 67 bags gum karaya S Khetsey and Co; 5600 bags groundnut oil cakes Straus and Co. 32 bags cotton thread waste Textile Products Ltd.

For Copenhegan:—100 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Rotterdam:—272 bags tuver A Virji and Co; 40 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For New York—140 bundles henna leaves A Virji and Co.

For Antwerp:—20 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co; 34 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 5312 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Philadelphia:—53 casks animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Col De Lana for Fiume:—680 bags gingelly seed A H Diab.

S.S. Hakdote Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 400 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 1100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

For Osaka:—100 tons iron scrap Ali Bros.

S.S. Keifuku Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokahama:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Atlas Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 600 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 200 tons iron scrap G Gabriel.

For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Yokohama:—150 tons iron scrap Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

S.S. Yoneyama Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd. from Yokohama:—50 cases slates, 200 casks chemicals, 147 cases tea.

From Tokyo:—50 cases cotton yarn; 150 cases soap; 40 cases lion dentrifice; 50 casks chemicals.

From Nagoya:—720 bundles boards; 830 cases porcelain ware; 180 cases glassware; 65 cases cotton shirting; 25 cases cycle parts.

From Osaka:—50 cases sardines; 75 cases slates; 60 cases enamel ware; 63 cases chemicals; 902 cases window glass; 200 cases alum; 65 bundles galvanized sheets; 27 bundles wire netting; 250 bundles cotton shirting; 200 bundles borax; 449 bundles brass ware; 110 cases umbrella goods; 80 cases cycles and parts; 360 cases cotton yarn. 800 bundles wire; 100 cases nail; 125 cases tallow; 20 cases porcelain ware; 1100 cases glassware; 330 cases rayon yarn; 40 cases tin ware; 40 cases rubber goods; 150 cases cotton piecegoods; 160 cases silk yarn.

From Kobe:—10 cases umbrella ware; 50 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 50 cases ginger; 26 cases wire netting; 37 cases camphor; 65 cases logs; 30 cases cotton shirting; 20 cases silk yarn; 24 cases toilet; 25 drums paint; 65 cases canvas shoes; 55 cases tin ware; 130 cases iron ware; 28 cases cotton and artificial silk shirting; 30 cases artificial silk; 90 cases cotton piecegoods; 30 cases rubber goods; 50 cases celluloid goods.

From Moji:—75 drums chemicals.

From Hongkong:—30 cases preserves; 35 bags sugar candy; 100 bags beans.

From Canton:—50 bundles cassia; 40 bales raw silk.

From Colombo:—42 bundles rubber; 2922 bags copra.

SCCHUSTER'S VISION OF FUTURE INDIA

(Continued from page 5).

ard of living of her people and thirdly by finding an increased market for her agricultural exports in the United Kingdom in exchange for the United Kingdom imports into India. That much can be done in India by well planned propaganda designed to increase the demand for a particular product is shown by the striking figures which I have already given of the development of the Indian cement industry. Let us from this Legislature appeal to the Indian industrialists to adopt an active and broad-minded attitude in this matter. If Government can encourage any developments in this direction their support will wholeheartedly be given.

Turning again, to action for increasing India's internal purchasing power, which Government on its own initiative can take, there is one method which has often been mentioned in this House, that of stimulating purchasing power by undertaking expenditure on public works and other projects. This method is obviously worthy of consideration, but if it is to do good it must be governed by certain essential conditions. It must be directed mainly to purposes which will directly or indirectly increase the economic strength of the country, and it must not be employed beyond what the credit and resources of the country will stand—for such expenditure means raising loans and paying interest upon them.

I come lastly to the possibilities of improving our position in export markets. I would classify the possibilities under three heads. In the first place, it is possible for groups of nations to get together and by agreement preserve a favourable regime for mutual trading with one another, which will be effective to the extent that their needs are complementary. There is only one important group which has made a start on these lines, and India is fortunate to be a member of it. I refer of course to the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Ottawa Agreement. Already that has helped us and its beneficial effects are apparent in several cases. I cannot attempt in this speech any detailed examination of those effects, on which the Commerce Department has promised to furnish a full report later in the year. But I may call the attention of the House to certain striking facts, such as the increases during 1933 in our exports of linseed and rice,* and the great value of our exports of tea, to the United Kingdom, all of which are largely dependent on our preferences in that market. But perhaps the most impressive illustration of the increasing value of the United Kingdom market to India is to be obtained from the general trade figures. Whereas the value of India's exports to all other countries, expressed as a percentage of their average value for the 10 years 1920 to 1930, amounted in 1932 to 40 per cent. and in 1933 to 41 per cent., the same percentage figure for the value of exports to the United Kingdom was 53 per cent. in 1932 and increased to 62 per cent. in 1933. Or, to illustrate the increase in another form, I may point out, that during the 10 years 1920 to 1930 the United Kingdom took 22-1/2 per cent. of India's exports, while in 1933 she took over 30 per cent. Obviously, therefore, the prosperity of the United Kingdom and favourable trade arrangements with her are of immense importance to India.

TRIBUTE TO MODY.

I believe that the arrangement started by the Ottawa Agreement is capable of much wider extension, and that the members of British group of nations—India in particular—ought to be constantly engaged in a scientific study of the position, exploring new opportunities for mutual exchange. It would surely be advantageous if all these nations could co-operate in some permanent organisation for the furtherance of this purpose. But if India is to obtain benefit in this way it needs a broadminded outlook, for as I have already pointed out no country can hope to sell more to others unless it is ready to buy more from them. The efforts now being made by the Lancashire interests to increase their power to absorb Indian cotton is of welcome significance as a sign of British appreciation of this truth. It seems to me that there are encouraging signs of a growing recognition of the same truth in India. The better relations set up as a result of the recent delegation from Lancashire, and the agreement concluded by the Millowners' Association, under the courageous leadership of my honourable friend Mr. Mody are likely to prove of incalculable value, while I am one of those who believe that those Indians who represented India at Ottawa, and who supported the agreement in this Assembly have done a lasting good to their country, and especially to the agricultural masses.

The second possible line of policy is in the form of bilateral agreements which on broad lines arrange for an exchange of goods between two countries leaving individual traders to work out the actual operations. An example of this is the recently concluded agreement with Japan which has secured the market for a large part of our exportable surplus of cotton.

NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

I know that many Honourable Members feel that an immediate relaxation of burdens might itself stimulate recovery, but our own view has been that we are not yet in a position to take risks in this direction and that any premature weakening of the financial structure might jeopardise the sound position that has been created and produce a collapse which would react on all who are engaged in economic activities in the country. In the meanwhile, as I have made clear, we are searching for all possible opportunities for taking advantage of our strong credit position to encourage recovery in other ways. Finally, taking a wider view, I should like to repeat what I have so often said—that India's financial position in its strength challenges comparison with that of any country in the world, and that in these times of increasing economic nationalism there is no country that has brighter prospects or greater potentialities for economic advance than India with her own vast market, and with her place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"No Ministry Better Than Bad One"

BOMBAY, February 27.

In connection with the "No Ministry" move in the C. P. Council, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, Central Provinces, now at Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Khaparde who is the Leader of the Nationalist party in the Council:

"No Ministry better than bad Ministry support former if move seriously intended."—United Press.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1934

VILLAGE UPLIFT SCHEME AT WORK IN PRESIDENCY

M.L.Cs. Complain There Is Too Much Officialism In Organisation

TAME DEBATE ON FINANCE BILL

The Finance Bill, which sanctions the continuance for one year the enhanced duty on electricity, and the enhanced rates of Court-Fees and Stamp Duty was passed in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

Two amendments moved by Mr. A.N. Surve with a view to reduce by half, the Court Fees and the Stamp Duty were rejected, the argument advanced by the Finance Member in respect of the latter impost being that no strong case for a reduction had been made out.

The Council then dealt with the demands for supplementary grants.

INDIAN ART IN LONDON.

A token grant asked for by Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambli, to be made to the Regional Committee for the exhibition of modern art in London next year, was agreed to. The grant was in respect of an exhibition of modern Indian art, proposed to be held in London in 1934 by the India Society, London. The exhibition was being arranged with a view to show to the English public a selection of the best work done by Indian artists in painting and drawing, sculpture and architecture. For this purpose the India Society had suggested the formation of Regional Committee comprising of representatives of Schools of Arts and Art Societies of the various provinces so that the best type of exhibits would be selected.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

It had been felt that Bombay, as far as it was concerned with its conspicuous art traditions and its important place in the Art of India, it should take the fullest advantage of the exhibition. A Regional Committee had been formed with the Governor of Bombay as the Patron and with Sir Phiroze Sethna as the Chairman. The Committee was collecting funds from lovers of art and of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 8,000, Government had been approached for a grant of Rs. 2,500. Government, howefer, had postponed the consideration as to what precise amount would be an adequate grant, but had decided that if an amount of Rs. 750 was paid, it would enable the Committee to start work immediately. As this was a new service the sanction of the House was required. The grant was agreed to.

SPECIAL STAFF.

The next token grant sanctioned by the House was in respect of the continuance of the appointment of special officers for the recovery of dues of Co-operative Societies. Last year, it was stated, the Council sanctioned Rs. 17,000 for the employment upto 31st July, 1933, of 18 special officers with their staff in connection with the scheme devised for the systematic and speedy recovery of dues of Co-operative Society through the revenue agency. Up to July 31, 1933, the staff had recovered about Rs. 10,90,000 and as more than Rs. 50,00,000 still remained to be recovered, it was proposed to maintain the staff for the current year.

VILLAGE UPLIFT.

A demand for supplementary grant in connection with the village uplift scheme, inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes was made by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Minister for Local Self-government. The scheme, it was stated, had been started in six districts of the Presidency, namely, Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, West Khandesh, Satara and Sholapur and Government had sanctioned the appointment of stipendary secretaries for the Distt. Executipe Committees.

COST OF SCHEME.

The Chairmen of these Committees were the respective Collectors. The salaries of these secretaries would be Rs. 105 each per mensem and the expenditure for the current year was estimated at Rs. 650 in respect of which the supplementary grant was required. During the ensuing year, Government proposed to spent Rs. 23,000 in connection with the scheme for which, however, provision had been in the Budget.

INTEREST IN VILLAGES.

Mr. J.H. Garett, Commissioner, Northern Division, said that villagers were taking keen interest in the scheme. In several villages he had visited, he found the elders, the young and even the women evincing interest and in some villages they had actually started work in pursuance of the scheme without waiting for the rather elaborate organisation to be set up. It was surprising, he said, that some members should oppose the scheme.

POLITICAL BIAS.

Rao Bahadur G.K. Chitale (Ahmednagar(doubted whether the official committees would serve any useful purpose and complained that Government were showing political bias in the matter of the constitution of the Committees. A "certain political party" was kept out of these committees and that party, though not powerful, now, happened to be wielding influence over the people.

MAKE BEGINNING.

Mr. B.S. Kamat thought that the question of village improvement was of such paramount importance that they should at once make a beginning without quibbling about details. He pointed out that there was some non-official element also in the District Committee, because, while the Collector was the Chairman, the office of the Vice-chairman was held by the Chairman of the District Local Board.

WHICH OTHER AGENCY?

The Minister for Local Self-Government claimed that the scheme was bound to prove beneficial and had been recognised as such by the House. As regards the criticism that the organisation has to be run through official agency, he asked, if any other agency could be substituted for the official one to work out a big scheme, embracing the whole Presidency with a small grant of Rs. 23,000 a year.

The grant was made.

The Council then agreed to the token demand in regard to the expenditure incurred in regard to the Maharashtra University Conference, held at Poona in July, 1933.

FISHERY SCHEME.

The Education Minister then asked for a token grant for expenditure in connection with the scheme for the development of fisheries in Bombay.

The scheme involved a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 23,200 on account of the cost of motor-boats and a recurring expenditure, estimated at Rs. 14,082 annually for staff on boats, including the Fisheries Officer's pay at Rs. 300-15-450 per month.

Pending the construction of motor-boats a launch had been loaned and the scheme had been started from November, 1933. The total expenditure during the current year was estimated at Rs. 4,863 for which the demand was made.

The demand was granted.

'QUAKE GRANT-IN-AID.

The Home Member made a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 42,800 for a grant-in-aid to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund. The grant-in-aid, however, represented:—(a) the amount of entertainment, totalisator and betting taxes, in connection with the extra race day, held in February in aid of the Fund and (b) one-third of the amount of the entertainment tax in connection with the first performance of Carl Hagenbeck's Circus, held in January, also in aid of the Fund.

The grant was made.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday.

REDUCTION IN HOURS OF WORK

Select Committee Report On Factories Bill

MODY URGES OBSERVANCE OF RULES BY STATES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Sir Frank Noyce laid on the table of the Assembly the report of the Select Committee on the Factories Bill to-day. Although the main principles of the Bill have been left unaltered a great number of alterations in details have been made affecting particularly all the important sections and the coming into force of the measure has been postponed to January 1, 1935. In the Health and Safety chapter, appellate provisions have been modified so as to ensure that the employer appealing against an order relating to the cooling of the factory need take no action, while an appeal is being considered and an appeal has been provided for against the safety orders issued by an inspector. The power to issue special rules for the prevention of industrial disease etc. in hazardous processes has been transferred from local governments to the Government of India. In dealing with hours of work the Committee has modified the provision relating to the spreadover and has given local governments unrestricted power to relax this.

HOURS OF WORK.

Committee has approved of the proposals to reduce hours of work but Messrs. Joshi Thampan and Abdulmatin Chaudhry who sign a minute of dissent advocating changes of several clauses suggest hours in perennial factories to be reduced to 48 and in seasonal factories to 54 per week. They also wish that daily hours should be reduced and suggest that a rest interval should be simultaneous for all the workers.

Mr. Mody in a note urges the Government of India to do all they can to secure adherence of Indian States to provisions of legislation.—A.P.

ALL UNITED ON WAGE-CUT!

No Split In Ahmedabad Millowners' Camp

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

Enquiries were made by the Associated Press regarding the press report about a "split" among the signatories of the pledge prepared by the Dictatorial Committee of the Millowners' Association in connection with the wage-cut movement. It is learnt reliably that there is no truth in the report. The signatories who number up till now about 45 are all united about the action which is expected to be taken next week. The Millowners' view the recent demand of the cloth market as not materially improving the prospects of the industry considering the low prices of cloth and the high prices of cotton. A. P.

AGA KHAN AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

His Highness the Aga Khan and the Begum arrived from Bombay this morning. They are staying at Government House. They were received at Howrah Station by a large number of Muslims including Nawab Bahadur Sir A. K. Ghuznavi, Nawab K. G. M. Foroqui, Mr. K. Nazimuddin, and Mr. A. F. M. Abdulali and by A.D.C. to the Governor.

A garden party arranged in their honour by the Bengal Muslims has been cancelled owing to His Higness' indisposition.—A.P.

Frenchwoman flyer Maryse Hilze flying from France to Japan arrived from Hanoi in record 4½ hours.

SPAIN'S SHORT-LIVED GENERAL STRIKE

Armed Civic Guards holding up and searching pedestrians in a main street of Bilbao (Spain), during the short-lived general strike declared by Spanish Communists in mail week, preparatory to a nation-wide rising.

BATTALION SHOT AT

QUETTA, Feb. 27

Information has been received here that three shots were fired from long range on the First Battalion Devonshire Regiment, camping between Fort Sandeman and Culkach on Friday night last week. No casualty is reported.

The Devonshire regiment are marching to Wazirstan on account of the change of station.

Apart from this incident the march has been uneventful.—A.P.

DACOITY CASE JUDGMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Howrah, delivered judgment today in a dacoity case, in which ten persons were standing trial in connection with a dacoity that took place in Howrah district in February last.

Bhuban Dholey, one of the accused, was sentenced to death, while his son Dhiren and three others were sentenced to transportation for life. Another accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and two more to seven years, while two others were acquitted. The approver was granted pardon.

Five members of a family including a woman and child were killed in the dacoity.

In delivering judgment the Sessions Judge observed that the case revealed one of the most diabolical crimes conceived by humanity.—A. P.

WARDHA ASHRAMITES ARRESTED

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

Four members including two ladies of the Wardha Ashram, who were members of the Boycott League and who came here this morning to replace those arrested last night, were arrested outside the Nagpur station as they were going in a procession.—A. P.

DEWAS CHIEF WEEK BUT FIRM

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Dr. Joshi wires from Pondichery stating that the Maharajah of Dewas (Senior) has completed his 64 days "penance" on a scanty diet and is now feeling extremely weak and exhausted. The doctor adds that the Maharajah is firm in his resolve to continue the fast in the absence of any signs of a settlement by the Paramount Power.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR M. C. C. TROUNCED

Visapur Jail's Smart Batting

(From A Correspondent).

VISAPUR, Feb. 26.

Visapur is having an excellent cricket season this year owing to the efforts of the jail officials in organising a fine cricket team locally and inviting teams from the surrounding places for friendly tournaments. There was yet another tournament last Sunday, when the visitors were the Mohan Cricket Team of Ahmednagar. Visitors won the toss and preferred to bat. They were all out for 75 runs. The jail team then did very fine batting under the able captainship of Mr. P.L. O'Quinn, the Superintendent of the Prison. Mr. J.B. D'Souza, Jailor, who opened the innings for the jail, combined skill with patience and was for full two hours and a half at the wickets for his 45. This took the wind from visitors' attack and the home team proceeded confidently. Mr. Vani made his smart half a century within an hour. With his grand fielding and fine bowling which was as usual difficult to play, the Captain, Mr. Quinn, brought the victory to his side. The Jail team scored 159 and sent in the visitors to bat again. The second innings of the visitors had no better luck. They were all out for 67, thereby giving the Jail an easy victory of a full innings and 16 runs. The Jail team now proposes to have matches with teams in Poona and Dhond.

Farmer's Strong Protest

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Feb. 26.

The local Management Committee resolved to revise the terminal tax schedule on 12-1-34. The farmers of the district are trying to protest against this move. They have decided to send an application to the chairman of the Committee, in order to record their protest. Signatures are being taken from the farmers of the whole district.

ALLEGED STRANGE ORDERS.

The local carting agents complain that strawboards are not taxed according to terminal tax schedule. Still, however, terminal Tax Inspectors were asked to exact tax on the said articles.

VICTIM OF STRANGE BELIEF.

One boy aged nine fell a victim to the strange religious belief of sacrificing children in order to get children. One Ghanchi woman with the help of three women belonging to Jola caste enticed this boy. These women, it is alleged, took away the boy to the Hadkhai Mata's Temple in order to sacrifice the boy. The timely arrival of the father of the boy saved him. The Ghanchi woman is barren. It is earnestly desired that the police authorities should investigate into the matter.

Socialism For India

New Congress Group Formed In Bombay

We have received a statement signed by several Congressmen, who are not participating in the Civil Disobedience movement and who have formed themselves into a Socialist Group. The statement is signed by Purshottam Trikamdas (Bombay); Ali Bahadur Khan (Bombay); Krishna Menon (Bombay); Sorab S. Batliwalla (Bombay); Majeed Hakeem (Bombay); R. K. Chickerur (Bombay); F. M. Pinto (Bombay); T. Narayana Rao (Bombay); M. R. Masani (Bombay); Ishverlal C. Desai (Surat); Kamalashanker Pandya (Godhra); Narayan G. Gore (Poona); A. S Patwardhan (Ahmednagar); M. D. Vibhute (Sholapur); M. Shetty (Bombay); S. Limaye (Poona); and K. B. Antrolikar (Sholapur).

In the course of the statement the signatories say:—

At the time of the Poona Conference in July 1933, the possibility of forming a Congress Socialist Group was considered. The discussions held then and since have now crystalised in the formation of such a group.

There are large numbers of Congressmen throughout the country who feel that the activities of Congressmen should not be limited to Swadeshi, Khaddar and Anti-untouchability work, but should also include the development of Congress ideology and policy along lines which are implicit in the Independence Resolution of the Lahore Congress, and the preamble to the Fundamental Rights Resolution of the Karachi Congress.

We have formed ourselves into a Congress Socialist Group in the Presidency with the following objects and programme.

We appeal to all Congressmen who are in agreement with our objects and programme to join us by communicating with the General Secretary (M. R. Masani, Versova, Andheri, Bombay Suburban District).

We express our solidarity with the workers and peasants of this Presidency in their economic struggles, and we tender our co-operation to other Socialist organisations and groups in their struggles for these exploited classes.

OBJECTS AND PROGRAMME.

The Group will consist of Congressmen who are prepared to work actively for the objects and programme of the group. The objective of the group will be the convening of a Constituent Assembly (on a basis that every adult shall have a vote and that representation shall be on a functional basis) for the purpose of formulating a constitution for the Indian State based on the following political, social and economic principles.

The Indian State to be a Federation of autonomous provinces reconstituted (where necessary) on linguistic, cultural, economic and administrative lines.

The States at present governed by the Princes to be made or absorbed into provinces of the Federation, the distribution to be made with the co-operation of the people of the States and as much in consonance with their wishes as may be possible.

The State not to support nor discriminate between religions nor recognise any distinctions based on caste or community.

The State not to discriminate between the sexes.

The State to undertake free and compulsory primary education and the liquidation of adult illiteracy

Nationalisation of key and principal industries (e.g., cotton, steel, jute, railways, shipping, mines, plantations, banks, insurance and public utilities), with a view to the progressive nationalisation of all the instruments of production, distribution and exchange

State monopoly of foreign trade.

Gradual replacement of private internal trade, by State and co-operative distribution.

Development of the economic life of the country to be planned and controlled by the State.

Reaffirmation of State-ownership of land.

The State to encourage and promote collective and co-operative farming with a view to the ultimate collectivization of all agriculture.

Cancellation of debts owing by peasants and workers.

The State to provide

1. Work to every able-bodied adult.
2. Social insurance against unemployment, old age, sickness, accident, maternity, etc.

The gradual equalization of all incomes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

The immediate demands will be:—

Liberty of the press, platform, association and organisation.

Repeal of all anti-national and anti-Labour laws.

A living wage.

An eight-hour day.

The right to strike.

The right to work or maintenance.

Insurance against unemployment, old age, sickness, accident, maternity, etc.

Housing for workers and healthy conditions of work.

Municipalization of Public Utilities.

Control and supervision by the State of industries subsidised or otherwise protected.

Free and compulsory primary education and the liquidation of adult illiteracy.

The right of the child to care and maintenance by the State.

In the Zamindari and Talukdari tracts, the elimination of landlordism.

The redistribution of land to the peasants subject to the creation of economic holdings.

Substantial relief to the agricultural and working classes from indebtedness.

Substantial reduction of rent and land revenue and the abolition of feudal levies.

Active opposition to the introduction of religious issues into politics.

Regulation and control of all religious endowments.

METHODS.

The methods to be adopted to achieve the objects will be:—

The dissemination of a knowledge of Socialist ideas and principles.

The organisation of workers in trades, industries and transport in trade unions, and entry into such unions where they exist for the purpose of participating in their economic struggles and for getting their active support to this programme.

The organisation of peasants and agricultural workers in kisan sanghs and entry into such sanghs where they exist for the purpose of participating in their economic struggles and for getting their active support to this programme.

The organisation of and participation in youth, volunteer and women's organisations for the purpose of getting their active support to this programme.

The organisation of and participation in the organisations of petty traders, artisants, shopkeepers, tenants, etc., for the purpose of getting their active support to this programme.

Pathan Arrested On Smuggling Charge

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

A Khandwa message says that on the night of 23rd instant, an up-country Pathan, named Abdul Razak, was arrested while he was getting down from a metergauze train for possessing contraband opium, weighing nearly 700 tolas.

EXILED

(Special Cable)

KOVNO, Feb. 27.

Military authorities have exiled the ex-Premier Valdemaras, from the capital and ordered him to reside in the provinces. He is alleged to have been involved in anti-Government activities.

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